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Ontario. Select Committee on the  
Liquor Traffic


Report of the Select Committee on  
the Liquor Traffic.







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Ontario. Liquor Traffic, Select Committee

# REPORT

Government  
Publication

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

# THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

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# REPORT

OF THE

## SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

# THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

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*To the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.*

Your Select Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Tavern and Shop License Act of 1868, with reference to its influence upon the increase of Intemperance in the Province, and into the effects of the Liquor Traffic upon the health and morals of the community; also, as to the best means of preventing Intemperance, most respectfully present the following as their report:—

Your Committee have had under examination the answers returned to the questions sent out by a similar Committee of this House during the Session of 1873, and have carefully examined and classified the same.

The series of questions referred to were addressed to the following parties:—

Class 1. To Medical Practitioners.

Class 2. To the Clergy.

Class 3. To Sheriffs, County Attorneys, Magistrates, and Chief Constables.

Class 4. To Judges, Police and Stipendiary Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace.

Class 5. To Coroners.

Class 6. To Superintendents and Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, Hospitals, and Poor Houses, Wardens of Penitentiaries, Inspectors of Gaols and Reformatories, Gaol Surgeons, and Overseers of Houses of Refuge.

Class 7. To Brewers and Distillers.

Class 8. To Manufacturers and Contractors.

Class 9. To Railway Managers, and Owners and Masters of Vessels.

Class 10. To Insurance Companies.

Doubtless the publication at length of all the replies to the questions would be interesting to the country, but numbering as they do several thousands, your Committee have deemed it better to publish only a portion of the replies to each class of questions, taking care in doing so to give a fair index of all the answers received.

The testimony furnished, coming as it does from the officers of justice, and those appointed to administer and enforce the criminal laws of the Province; from those officially appointed to inquire into the causes of accidents and untimely deaths; from those employers of labour, whose industrial pursuits require a close discrimination as to the best classes of labourers; from those whose early education and lifelong avocation have eminently qualified them to know more of man, physically, and what is for his well-being in sickness and in health, than any other class among us; and from those who have voluntarily dedicated themselves to the important work of watching over and promoting the moral and spiritual well-being of all classes in the community, impels your Committee to come to the following conclusions:—

That the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors as a common beverage directly tends to increase crime, to corrupt the social habits, and destroy the health, happiness, and lives of the people, and to waste the national resources; that no consideration of private gain or public revenue can justify the continuance of a system so clearly wrong in principle, and disastrous in results, as the Liquor traffic; and that therefore a law ought to be passed entirely prohibiting the traffic except for chemical, medicinal, and mechanical purposes.

But your Committee are reminded of the existence of insurmountable constitutional difficulties preventing the Provincial authorities from passing such a law, and that those who seek for such a consummation must look to the Federal Parliament, while the residents of this Province must be content with the administration of such restraints upon the traffic as wisdom may direct.

As the past history of the traffic clearly proves that all efforts to regulate the same satisfactorily have proved unavailing, so, with reference to the future, there can be no reasonable hope of success in the way of satisfactory regulation, and your Committee are of opinion that nothing short of entire prohibition can afford that relief and security from the evils of the traffic which society demands.

Your Committee therefore submit that no time should be lost in the initiation of such action as shall result in such a modification of the constitution as will place the retail Liquor business of the Province entirely under the control of the Provincial authorities.

Pending such action, your Committee think the license laws of the Province can be and ought to be materially improved; and, with this object in view, submit the following outline of principles which ought to be embodied in law, as being the best means at command of restricting the traffic and preventing intemperance:—

First. Publish the names of all applicants for a license to sell liquor both in taverns and shops, and if before the final granting of such license a clear majority of the rate-payers within the polling division in which the tavern or shop is situated, petition the Council against the granting of any particular license, the same shall not be granted.

Second. Abolish the sale of Liquors in saloons.

Third. Allow no Grocery, Provision Store, or any other business to be connected with that of the sale of Liquor under a shop license.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. FAREWELL,  
*Chairman.*

Committee Rooms,  
20th March, 1874.

## CLASS 1.

### TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

This class embraces four questions, which are as follow:—

1. Does the use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, predispose to mental and physical disease, or otherwise?
2. In respect of the fatal tendencies of disease, state the differences as between total abstainers and others. Have total abstainers an advantage?
3. In your opinion, can diseases be treated as efficiently without, as with alcoholic remedies?
4. Is it the custom to prescribe alcoholic remedies in the treatment of disease; and if so, to what extent?

Your Committee find 408 papers of this class returned, with answers as follow:—

1. To this question 354 say Yes, and 54 answer No.
2. This question is answered affirmatively by 348. Negatively by 60.
3. Answered by 80, Yes. By 328, No.
4. All answer Yes. Sixty say they do not use it in their practice at all, and a large number say they only use it in low fevers and in cases of great prostration. The following may be regarded as a fair average of all the answers in this class:—



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Report of Thomas R. Dupuis, M.D., F.R.C.P.S.

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1. In the opinion of the best Physiologists and Pathologists of the day, it does so very decidedly. From my own experience, I am also convinced of this fact: diseases of the liver, kidneys and heart, resulting in dropsies; and of the brain and nervous system, giving rise to partial dementia, and other exaggerated mental phenomena, and of various forms and degrees of paralysis, being common among steady drinkers.

2. In regular drinkers, however moderate, tendency to fatality is greater, and all diseases, both surgical and medical, are more difficult of cure in them. As the habit of drinking approaches regular drunkenness, this fatal tendency becomes greater, so that many diseases and injuries that I should pronounce *not dangerous* in the abstainer would be regarded as *highly dangerous* in the drunkard. The dangers of the constant soaker when diseased, compared with the abstainer, is, at least, as *two to one*.

3. This is a question not yet decidedly settled. When used in cases of great debility, they seem sometimes to do good; at other times, it is difficult to pronounce on them with certainty. Comparisons lately made in English and German Hospitals seem to prove that they can be. No farther than as a temporary aid would I admit them, and then not frequently, nor continued longer than such a powerful drug should be, under proper care.

4. Lamentably, it is too much the custom, and many a drunkard to-day will trace back the beginning of his habit to the use of spirituous liquors having been prescribed for him by a doctor. The most enlightened physicians, however, never prescribe them *per se*, except, as before stated, in very low conditions; and if used after this, always so combined with something else, to conceal their presence. I never think of telling a patient to use any alcoholic stimulant. If I really believe the case demands it, I combine the alcohol with some other matters, in proper form, and thus administer it.

My opinion is, that the common use of alcohol is injurious; that the abstainer is the *strongest man*; that a small quantity of alcohol may be admitted with advantage as a medicine, but that here its usefulness ends; and that it should be *carefully* used, and never be advised for a patient to be taken according to his own judgment.

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1. Most undoubtedly. The use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is one of the most, if not the most prolific cause in producing both mental and physical disease.

2. The chances for recovery are altogether in favour of those who do not use alcoholic stimulants as a beverage.

3. I believe most diseases can be efficiently treated without alcoholic stimulants.

4. Alcoholic remedies are prescribed in many stages of disease. My belief is, that alcoholic stimulants are very generally used in the treatment of disease at the present time—more than real necessity demands. Alcohol, judiciously administered, is a very valuable remedy in the treatment of disease.

G. G. EDWARDS, M.D.

Strathroy, 21st March, 1873.

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1. It predisposes to both mental and physical diseases.

2. Total abstainers are much more likely to recover when attacked by disease. We are largely guided in our prognosis by the previous habits of the patient, and that of drunkenness above all others will make the prognosis unfavourable. Drunkenness is not only at the bottom of nearly all crime, but of many diseases in our country. Crime, unhappiness, destitution, and death follow in its track.

3. As a medicine, like all other poisons, properly administered, it is productive of good in low forms of fever, and inflammatory diseases in certain stages. The druggist's shelf is its proper place. Its *sale* should be as guarded and circumscribed as that of opium or strychnine, or any other poison, by Legislative enactment.

4. It is, in low types of fevers, and in certain stages of inflammatory diseases, but a very large percentage (I think ninety-five per cent., within the bounds) of the liquor sold in the country is unfit for this use, and will do harm if prescribed and administered. Alcohol, when properly and timely administered to a sick patient, is capable of producing relief and substantial benefit, but when otherwise administered and taken as a beverage it is unmistakably productive of both physical and mental injury,

Yours truly,

JOHN FERGUSON, M.D.

1. Yes, it does.

2. In total abstiners inflammatory disease has a tendency to terminate by revolution, viz., recover without any treatment except Hygenia. In habitual drinkers those diseases have a tendency to run through all the stages and terminate fatally.

3. The majority of diseases can.

4. It is only customary to prescribe alcoholic stimulants in diseases where there is great prostration.

GEORGE DUNCAN.

1. From forty years' observation in the practice of my profession, I feel justified in asserting, that the use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, does directly tend to interfere with the healthy discharge of the vital functions, and, as a consequence, is a fruitful cause of mental and physical disease.

2. The fatal tendencies of disease are much heightened in the cases of persons addicted to even the moderate use of intoxicating liquors, and in a tenfold degree in those who use them immoderately. In the case of abstiners (of naturally good constitutions) when attacked with disease, the efforts of nature more powerfully tend to restoration, and remedial measures act with greater certainty.

3. There are diseases, in the efficient and proper treatment of which, alcoholic remedies are indispensably necessary, and there is not any known stimulant that can be substituted therefor.

4. It is the custom to do so in all such diseases, as clearly to the scientific mind of the physician, demand a stimulant possessing the diffusive power, and nutritive and tonic effect of alcohol. The extent to which alcoholic remedies are employed in the treatment of disease must depend upon the frequency of such ailments as require their use. No person in good, sound health, and who desires to maintain it in its integrity, should ever use alcoholic liquors *as a beverage*, or in any other way whatsoever.

JNO. BARNHART, M.D.,  
Owen Sound.

1. It does.

2. Total abstiners being more amenable to the effects of medicines, the fatal tendencies of disease in them is much less than in those who use intoxicating liquors.

3. In the majority of cases they can, but in some, alcoholic remedies, judiciously administered, are highly beneficial.

4. It is; although I believe alcoholic remedies to be useful in some cases of disease, I find it next to impossible to purchase them pure, they are manufactured in every town in the Province, and from poisonous materials, producing a great amount of misery, immorality, and insanity and destruction of life to an alarming extent; therefore, if all alcoholic liquors for sale, were to be subjected to analysis and, in cases of adulteration, heavy fines and seizures were to be inflicted, the amount of good resulting to the community would be incalculable.

EDWD. HIPKINS, L.M.B.O.,  
Brantford.

1. It does predispose to mental and physical diseases, so much so that in persons addicted to their use, we are in the habit of giving a much less favourable prognosis.



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2. The fatal tendencies of disease are greatly aggravated in those who are addicted to its use, and very much lessened in total abstainers.

3. Some diseases cannot be treated as efficiently without alcoholic remedies, but many of them can.

4. Yes, it is the custom to prescribe alcoholic remedies in many diseases, especially of the typhoid type, and to a very considerable extent.

M. DAVISON, M.D.

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1. In my opinion the use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, is a strong predisposing cause to both mental and physical diseases.

2. Mortality is much greater among those who make use of liquors as a beverage than those who do not.

J. C. CORBETT, M.D.

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1. Not if moderately used, and the liquors of good quality. The habitual moderate use of the liquors in general use in this country is a fertile source of mental and physical disease.

2. Total abstainers withstand the attacks of inflammatory diseases better than those who daily indulge in the use of intoxicating liquors.

3. Many diseases can, but in fevers of a low type, and occasionally under other circumstances, alcoholic remedies are highly beneficial.

4. Quite customary; to what extent depends on nature of disease.

ROBERT JOHN GUNN, F.R.C.S., Edinburgh,  
30 years in practice.  
Whitby.

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1. It does.

2. In those accustomed to the use of intoxicating liquors the tendency in disease is to prostration—with delirium—and in serious disease the probabilities of recovery are much lessened.

3. Fully nine-tenths may, but cases do occur which imperatively call for its use.

4. It is with some practitioners—freely; not so with myself unless as above stated. I think I succeed in securing recovery better in most cases without than with its use.

D. H. HARRISON, M.D.  
McGill Univ., 1864.

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1. The “*abuse*,” and not the use of such beverages, no doubt predisposes to both mental and physical infirmities.

2. The difference as between “total abstainers,” and habitual drunkards is vastly in favor of the former; but with persons who regularly make use of beer or wine with their meals, *without ever committing any excess*, I see no difference as respects the fatal tendencies of disease.

HAMNETT HILL, M.R.C.S., Eng.  
City of Ottawa.

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1. Most decidedly it does.

2. In my experience (of 20 years) the mortality arising from *any* dangerous disease is at least four-fold in that class of patients who are addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors.

J. EASTON, M.D.

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1. Intoxicating liquors used as a beverage not only predispose to mental and physical disease, but actually produce more mental and physical suffering and disease than all other known noxious substances combined.

2. In almost every disease the tendency to a fatal issue is much greater in persons who drink than in total abstainers.

3. There are only a few diseases in which alcoholic remedies can be prescribed with advantage. But in my opinion the shelf of the Apothecary is the only place where the different alcoholic compounds should be kept for sale.

4. This pernicious system is not so extensively employed now, as formerly.

The above opinions are based on an extensive practice extending over thirty years, sixteen years of which I was a visiting Medical Officer of a Public Hospital, over ten years I was the Physician of the Provincial Penitentiary, and over four years Medical Superintendent of Rockwood Lunatic Asylum.

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D.,

*Member Royal College of Surgeons, England,  
Member Royal College of Physicians, London,  
Fellow Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.*

1. Most assuredly it does. In some, the predisposition is not so apparent, but, all medical men feel greater confidence in the recuperative powers of the system of a total abstainer than in those of a drinker, *however moderate in his habits*; in this respect, even with a natural constitution less powerful to overcome disease, a greater number of total abstainers will, I believe, recover.

2. In inflammatory diseases *especially*, the tendency towards recovery is much greater in total abstainers. In *all* diseases, other things being equal, *i. e.* constitution, *other* habits, &c., the temperate man (teetotaler) has a vantage ground.

DANIEL CLARK, M.D.,  
Princeton.

1. Yes, in certain conditions of body, particularly in persons having a hereditary predisposition thereto.

2. I would much rather treat an abstainer than a person given to the use of intoxicating liquors, other things being equal. The duration of disease is shorter, and more amenable to remedies, in the temperate than in the intemperate.

3. In some diseases they can, and in others cannot. A scientific physician alone can judge. The cases in which alcoholic stimulants may be legitimately employed are numerous, but the abuse of which is greatly to be deplored.

4. It is in some diseases. The extent varies with the circumstances. The effects being known upon the system, the skilful physician will act accordingly.

W. ALLISON,  
*Medical Practitioner of over forty years standing,  
Bowmanville.*

1. The use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, predisposes to mental and physical diseases. Many diseases are the direct effect of such use, and most are aggravated by it. Insanity is frequently caused by it, as well as diseases of the brain, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, &c., &c.

2. The fatal tendencies of disease are much greater in the intemperate than in total abstainers.

3. I believe that most, if not all diseases can be treated quite as efficiently without alcoholic remedies; and that so much more harm than good is done by their medical use, that their entire absence would be a blessing to the race. Experience has proved that, in the treatment of typhoid fevers, and kindred diseases, milk is much better than alcohol.

4. The custom still prevails to a considerable extent, but I believe is mostly confined to those doctors who are in the habit of using alcoholic stimulants themselves. From



many years' experience and observation, I am satisfied that, as a rule, the medical practitioners who do not prescribe them are the most successful.

RUFUS HOLDEN, M.D.,  
Belleville.

1. It is beyond a doubt that it does predispose to both mental and physical disease.
2. Total abstainers have a much better chance of recovery from disease, and the chances of recovery become less in proportion as the patient has led an intemperate life.
3. I do not think diseases can be always treated as efficiently without as with alcoholic remedies. As a medicine, alcohol is of very great importance.
4. It is the custom to prescribe alcoholic remedies in the treatment of certain diseases. The extent to which they are used varies considerably with different practitioners. However, although I believe alcohol saves lives, it is undeniable that its abuse kills ten where its legitimate use saves one; so that, looking at its effect on the death rate alone, its use should be prohibited.

A. GROVES, M.B., M.C.P.S.,  
Fergus.

1. Most assuredly it does.
2. The differences are very greatly in favour of total abstainers in every class of medical and surgical diseases, particularly the latter.
3. *They can.*
4. I regret to say it is the custom to a great extent, and I believe it to be totally unnecessary in the large majority of cases.

HENRY C. ALLEN, M.D.,  
Brantford.

1. The use of intoxicating liquors does not predispose to mental or to physical disease, but the immoderate use, or in other words, the abuse of intoxicating liquors does induce both mental and physical disease.
2. There is no difference in respect to the fatal tendencies of disease as between total abstainers, and those who make or rather have made judicious use of intoxicating liquors.
3. Many diseases do not require for their treatment the use of alcoholic liquors; on the other hand many diseases do require the use of alcoholic remedies in large quantities.
4. It is the duty and therefore the custom of the physician to prescribe alcoholic remedies whenever he judges them to be requisite, and to an extent sufficient to combat and overcome the existing disease.

M. BARRETT, M.A., M.D.,  
*Lecturer on Physiology, Toronto School of Medicine.*

1. The intoxicating liquors of the present day are most impure, and as for whisky (high wines) having one hundred and eighty grains of arsenic in every barrel, which by drinking predisposes to mental and physical disease and death.
2. As to the fatal tendencies of disease, in those I was well acquainted with, many died. Others in delirium, committed suicide. Others were in evident decay. While those who abstain from the poisonous drink are in general healthy.
3. It is my opinion that diseases can be treated much better without alcohol than with it. I do not advise it or give it in my practice as I know it to be injurious.
4. It is the custom with some to give alcohol as a stimulant in fevers, debility, &c., but it is dangerous, particularly if given to patients affected with heart disease.

JOHN CLARKE, M.D.

1. In nine cases out of ten we as medical men can discover ill effects, physically and in a large percentage mentally, even in those who style themselves very moderate drinkers.
2. I find that disease is very much more amenable to treatment in those patients who are total abstainers, than in those who drink alcoholic liquors.
3. We have to use alcohol in the manufacture of our tinctures, some of which are indispensable in the treatment of disease.

CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN,  
Leamington, Essex Co.

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1. When used to the extent that is ordinarily implied by the term "used as a beverage," it does predispose to mental and physical disease.

2. The tendency of disease is less liable to a fatal result in the total abstainer than in the habitual drinker.

IRWIN BRIDGEMAN, M.D.

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TORONTO, 27th March, 1873.

SIR,—Desirous of giving you a better opinion than my own in the replies to your questions, I beg to enclose that of Dr. Cronyn, a graduate of the University of Toronto, now of Buffalo, N.Y., who has one of the largest practices in that city, and whose opinion will be of real value to the Select Committee appointed by the House.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. CHEWETT, M.D.

John Notman, Esq.,  
Queen's Printer, Toronto.

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1. If by beverage is to be understood the common use of any liquor as drink when a man is thirsty, then, as a man may be often very thirsty and his liquor intoxicating, he almost of a certainty gets drunk, which condition oft repeated produces both mental and physical disease; but if it should rather be understood to mean what a man may properly take at the dinner table, or in the case of the labouring man at his meal or meals, with a limit to its purpose, then it will not affect to disease of any kind, but rather tend, especially in the case of the aged, to the better health and the prolongation of life.

2. The total abstainer has very much the advantage, for in those diseases of greatest fatality the use of stimulants is most required, and he who is the least accustomed to using stimulants derives the most benefit with the least consumption of them.

3. In my opinion many diseases that are now treated with, could as efficiently be treated without; though there are a few affections that *demand* the use of alcoholic stimulants especially.

4. It has been very much in vogue for a few years past, but I think now is used with much greater discrimination as to its fitness in particular cases, or in special forms of disease.

JOHN CRONYN, M.D.,  
*University of Toronto.*

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1. It does, and to an alarming extent among the male population, about as much as all other causes combined.

2. I should think about four-fifths of the male adults.

3. I think it cannot. As a prompt diffusible stimulant we have no substitute.

4. In low fevers is very largely prescribed.

P. H. CLARK, M.D.,  
Woodville.



1. It predisposes to mental and physical disease only when used in excess.
2. I know of no difference between total abstainers and moderate drinkers, but those who drink to excess are far more apt to die when attacked by disease of a grave character.
3. It cannot be treated so efficiently without alcohol.
4. It is. Alcoholic remedies are generally used in all diseases when the vitality is low.

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S. L. NASH, M.D.

1. Yes, and to a very great extent.
2. Forty per cent. against the drunkard.
3. Yes, and much better.
4. It is, and I am sorry to say to large extent.

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THOMAS BRADLEY, M.D.

1. The use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, most assuredly predisposes the user to mental and physical diseases.
2. I am not prepared to answer this intelligently, as I have not kept a statistical account, but am fully convinced that there is much in favour of the total abstainer.
3. I think diseases, as a general thing, can be treated with better success without alcoholic stimulants than with.
4. I never prescribe alcoholic treatment unless occasionally in low fevers, and such like diseases. I am of opinion that even in these, other stimulants are preferable, if they were only brought into use the same as the alcoholic.

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ROBERT BURNS, M.D.

1. After a practice of fourteen years, I must say that I think it does not.
2. None.
3. As a rule they can; all low fevers I think require alcoholic stimulants.
4. It is not used now so much as it was many years ago. I think all doctors use it more or less. But I cannot say to what extent.

---

J. BOYART, M.D.

1. The use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, predisposes to mental and physical disease, especially mental.
2. The difference is greatly in favour of total abstainers.
3. We could not get along without alcohol in the treatment of disease. I know of no stimulant that could take its place.
4. About one-fifth of my patients get alcohol in some form.

---

R. ASTLEY CORBETT.

1. No.
2. A moderate drinker will be a better subject for disease than a total abstainer.
3. No.
4. It is, to about one-tenth of cases who require alcoholic treatment.

---

JOHN S. MORRISON.

1. It most decidedly does.
2. Diseases are more under the control of the medical practitioner in the case of the total abstainer.
3. In the major number of cases.
4. Not customary only in exceptional cases.

---

J. B. OLIVER, M.D.  
Oil Springs.

1. Yes ; most undoubtedly it does.
2. The differences between a purely temperate man and one who uses intoxicating liquors to excess are at least two to one in favour of temperance.
3. Yes. Can be completely substituted by other remedies, and can be of no service whatever to the profession, unless in manufacturing remedies.
4. With me it is not customary, and when prescribed it was only as a matter of convenience, not a matter of preferment.

JOHN P. KAY, M.D.,  
Belmore.

1. It most assuredly does.
2. The death rate in all inflammatory diseases is three times greater amongst persons of intemperate habits.
3. Diseases can not only be treated as efficiently, but with much more satisfactory results without alcohol.
4. During an experience of ten years of active practice, I have not prescribed, in all, a gallon of alcoholic liquors ; yet they are largely used by the profession at large, though nothing like so frequently as formerly.

J. McLEAN, M.D.,  
Port Dover.

1. It does, without doubt. Is most injurious to the system. Nothing but the force of habit to sustain it.
2. Total abstainers enjoy greater immunity from epidemics ; also in acute diseases, such as inflammation of the vital organs. This is well understood.
3. Some diseases can ; but alcoholic stimulants are great remedial agents in very many diseases, and that is their proper position—*medicines*, not *drinks*.

A. MACKINNON, M.D.,  
Sarnia.

1. The immoderate use of intoxicating liquors is one of the most fruitful causes of mental and physical disease.
2. As a rule, *other* things being equal, diseases tend to a fatal termination in a direct ratio to the amount of indulgence in alcoholic beverages. There are some exceptions to the rule, owing to peculiarities of constitution, &c.
3. They cannot. Alcohol is a useful *medicine*, and in many low forms of disease, and in cases of debility, it is almost impossible to do without it. This is its only proper use, to which it should be scrupulously confined.

J. B. MILLS, M.D.

1. Yes ; as, when used as a beverage, they are generally used in excess.
2. The life of a total abstainer is, all other things being equal, likely to be prolonged beyond that of even a moderate drinker, and almost certainly beyond that of a drunkard.

A. MacLEAN, M.D.,  
Sarnia.

1. I have no hesitation in stating that the habitual use of intoxicating liquors predisposes to mental and physical disease.
2. The chances of recovery are always in favour of the total abstainer.
3. *It cannot*.
4. It is the custom ; the extent altogether depending on the judgment of the practitioner.

JAMES JAGER HILLARY,  
Licentiate of Toronto Medical Board, 1859,  
Uxbridge.



1. It most certainly does predispose to mental and physical disease.
2. The percentage in favour of total abstainers is ten to one at least.
3. In all cases it can, with the exception of low fevers.
4. It is the custom to use alcoholic stimulants in extreme cases, and only in extreme cases, and then only moderately—not nearly to the same extent as formerly.

R. H. BIGGER, M.D.,  
Milton.

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1. The use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, if long continued, undoubtedly predisposes to mental and physical disease.

2. In my opinion, many cases terminate fatally owing entirely to the long-continued use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, which would not in the case of total abstainers.

3. Many diseases require no stimulants in their treatment; but where stimulants are necessary, in my opinion, no other class is equal to the alcoholic, when properly and cautiously administered.

4. I think it is pretty generally the custom, though not to so great an extent as formerly, nor in such large quantities.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.,  
Madoc.

---

1. Its use predisposes to both mental and physical disease.

2. Fifty per cent. in favour of the formers' recovery, as against the latter in same disease.

3. More efficiently without.

4. It is not my custom, nor yet of those who do not use it as a beverage. To a limited extent, by those with whom I consult.

WM. LANE, M.D.  
St. Catharines.

---

1. It predisposes and produces both mental and physical diseases.

2. The difference is very great, but I am not able to say what is the exact difference.

3. As a rule, disease can be treated as well without alcohol, a few exceptions may be benefited by stimulants.

4. This I believe depends very much on the personal habits of the medical man; if he indulges freely, he will probably use it too freely with his patients.

GEORGE LAYAN, M.D., M.C.P. & S., Ont.

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1. The use does not, the abuse does.

2. There is none that I am aware of, except in old habitual drunkards.

3. It cannot.

4. It is. The extent depends upon the nature of the disease and the strength and constitution of the patient.

GEO. D. MORTON, L.M.B.W.C., M.R.C.P. & S., Ont.  
Bradford.

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1. Its use "as a beverage," does predispose to mental and physical disease.

2. Abstainers as a rule, do not as easily succumb to disease. This is mostly noticeable in *protracted* illness. The drinker sinks, while the abstainer often survives.

3. In the present state of medical knowledge, (for some diseases,) alcoholic stimulation would seem to be the most convenient as well as the most efficient method of treatment—no satisfactory substitute having yet been devised.

4. It is the custom to prescribe alcoholic remedies very largely. Some practitioners do so to a much larger extent than is necessary ; and it is with me a moot point whether the gain in the cases legitimately treated by stimulation is not more than counterbalanced by the mischief done in those where the administration is positively hurtful.

JOHN MUIR, M.A., M.D., M.O.M.C.  
Merrickville, Ont.

1. It does, if used continuously.
2. Those addicted to the use of alcoholic beverages succumb more readily (as a rule) to disease than the total abstainer.
3. Whilst I would deprecate their indiscriminate administration, I nevertheless believe that in a certain class of cases there is no remedy known to the profession that will replace them.
4. It is customary to prescribe them as medicinal agents, but to what extent I am not prepared to say.

JAS. McCULLOUGH, M.D.,  
Rockwood.

1. It does so predispose to mental and physical disease, most assuredly.
2. The prognosis is much more favourable in the case of total abstainers than others, all things else being equal.

W. HIGINBOTHAM, M.D.,  
Fenelon Falls.

1. In my opinion it does.
2. I cannot state the exact differences, having no records ; but am satisfied that total abstainers are more exempt from disease and its fatal tendencies.
3. More efficiently without alcoholic drinks as stimulants ; but in some cases *linctures* can be prepared with alcohol only ; then it becomes necessary, but not as a beverage or stimulant.

P. A. AIKMAN, M.D.,  
Windsor.

1. No. Timothy, chapter v., verse 23 ; chapter iv., verses 3 and 4.
2. I find few total abstainers who do not make use of other things, such as opium, &c., more deleterious than ale or wine, or good liquor.
3. No, Sir, except some few cases, as in the young, who not generally require such stimulants.
4. It is, by almost all physicians, at proper times, &c.  
Allow me, with due respect, to add that in my humble opinion more harm is done to humanity by surfeiting and adulterated food than by liquor, unless that is adulterated likewise.

GEORGE C. AZLURIN, M.C.R.S.P.Q.

1. It does predispose to mental and physical disease.
2. Total abstainers have a much better chance of life in every critical disease.
3. Most certainly not.
4. Alcoholic remedies are neither prescribed indiscriminately nor recklessly, but only when a stimulant is indicated.

F. L. HOWLAND,  
Woodstock.



1. It does ; more especially to physical disease. Intemperance does not directly give rise to mental disease to as great an extent as is sometimes supposed, because the physical powers generally give way before the mind becomes very seriously affected ; but children are apt to inherit mental and nervous disorders from intemperate parents. It does, however, often lead to loss of the moral sense, or, to speak perhaps more correctly, of the power of self-control.

2. The total abstainer, other things being equal, is less apt to contract zymotic and some other diseases ; will generally be affected by disease in a less aggravated form, and has a greater power of resistance to the fatal tendency of disease than others.

3. I think not. Although an abstainer, I could not feel free to abandon the use (medicinally) of such valuable remedial agents. But it is only in a limited number of diseases, and in certain forms or stages of these diseases, that their use is justifiable.

4. It is ; but not, as a general rule, to any very great extent. The medical profession are beginning to understand better their true use and the indications therefor, and they are now principally used in cases of great debility arising during the course of the essential fevers. Being a recent graduate (1871), I can testify to the improved views on this subject of those who have been, in late years, admitted members of the profession, a large proportion, perhaps a majority, being teetotallers.

C. Y. MOORE, M. B.,  
Brampton.

1. In my opinion intoxicating liquors predispose—when used as a beverage—to many ills, mental and physical.

2. The fatal tendencies of disease in persons increase in proportion to the amount of liquor *hitherto* used by them.

3. To a certain extent I believe disease can be treated without alcoholic remedies. However, I am of opinion that alcohol has no equal as an arterial and warming stimulant, and that lives have been saved by the administration of alcohol in cases of great prostration from disease.

4. I have been in the habit of prescribing alcoholic remedies in the treatment of disease, but to a limited extent.

ALBERT ARMSTRONG, M. D.,  
Arnprior.

1. The habitual use (when in excess) predisposes, or aggravates mental or physical disease. Scarcely an organ in the body of an habitual drunkard, but what shows some lesion. The moral degradation is to be witnessed every day. Excess in the use of alcoholic drinks entails the ruin both of mind and body.

2. A system in which every organ may be diseased, cannot withstand disease, like one in which no inroads have been made.

3. I believe that alcohol is resorted to much more frequently than there is any necessity for. Considering alcohol as a drug, I consider it useful in its place ; like opium, or many other drugs, it may be—and alas ! too often is used in a way which debases man.

4. It is used in cases of debility ; it prevents waste of the tissues. Properly used as a *medicine* it is useful ; but the misery and disease entailed upon mankind by this drug is fearful to contemplate.

1. I consider they do, even if only used in moderation.

2. In inflammation, the fatal tendency is largely increased by the use of alcohol, and nine-tenths of the diseases of Canada are inflammations.

3. I have treated 45 cases of Typhoid in the past 3 years. Two died. One of these had wine. The rest had no form of alcohol.

4. It is not given largely in this part of the country. Most of the people drink enough whiskey without our prescribing it.

W. J. PASMORE, M.D.

1. It does most surely in both.
2. To be within bounds, at least nine chances to one in favour of the patient who altogether abstains from the use of intoxicating liquors.
3. In most cases alcoholic fluids are never needed, but in others it is the sheet anchor.

T. B. HOWELL, M.D.

1. It predisposes to physical disease, and I have a theoretical fact that it does also to mental, although my experience in that direction is limited.
2. The difference is decidedly in favour of the abstainer as distinguished from excessive drinkers. But moderation and excess are but comparative terms. The same may be said in answering question No. 1.

WM. MORTON, M.B.  
Wellesley.

1. Of this there is in my mind no manner of doubt.
2. Total abstainers have generally, I may say always (other things being equal), a better chance.
3. My experience would lead me to give a negative reply to this question. I think that in some diseases alcoholic remedies will always be required, and although in favour of suppressing the liquor traffic, I could not conscientiously refuse my patients the benefits of alcoholic stimulants in certain cases.

JOSEPH CARBERT, M.D.

1. The constant use of intoxicating liquors does predispose to disease, and the abuse, or improper use, is a serious evil.
2. Persons that have been long accustomed to the abuse of intoxicating liquors, do not bear disease so well as total abstainers, and cannot be treated so successfully.
3. No ; stimulants are absolutely necessary, *occasionally*.
4. The malarious diseases of this part of Ontario require alcoholic remedies frequently. Many diseases are treated without it ; it is not the custom here to prescribe alcoholic remedies as a general thing.

GEORGE SITTINGTON.

1. Yes, to both.
2. Largely in favour of the temperate.
3. In the large majority of cases, yes.
4. In cases of sudden and alarming prostration, in low fevers of the typhoid type, in chronic diseases accompanied by debility, and when food cannot be taken, stimulants are necessary, are prescribed, and are useful.

ROBERT H. DAVIS.

1. This question is so put as to permit only an affirmative answer.
2. I have not observed any difference between those of temperate, sober, rational people, and total abstainers.

E. HICKMAN,  
Bolton.

#### ECLECTIC.

1. It does most decidedly.
2. The fatal tendency is in the proportion of, from one-half to two-thirds in my experience of over forty years practice.
3. In a majority of cases better without.

A. A. CHAMBERLAIN, M.D.,  
Farmersville.



1. The use of intoxicating liquors is injurious to mind and body physically and mentally.
2. I would rather treat ten temperate patients than one inebriate. I do not use alcohol as a stimulant ; in fevers it is injurious, and retards convalescence.
3. Far better without, this I assert on an experience of forty years.

WM. HOWARY, M.D.  
Kemptville.

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1. Yes. Disease inevitable.
2. In *abstainers* the *vis naturæ* always tends to health under any disease, remedial agents act more promptly in others ; habitual drinkers are less susceptible to remedies, the vital forces are paralysed, and they are a prey to every poison.
3. I regret to say, I have not found as good a substitute.
4. Yes. Never as a nutrient, only as a general stimulant in extraordinary vital depression, always withdrawing it as soon as the cause for its use subsides. I think they should be kept on the Druggists' shelves, and every one of them labelled "*poison*."

M. CHRISTIE, M.D.

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1. It does.
2. "Fatal tendencies," much less in those who abstain. "*Tendencies*" vary according to character of disease. For instance, the use of liquor in some diseases might produce but little harm ; while in others its use would be certain to produce most pernicious effects.
3. In general they can. I have *occasionally* seen *exceptional* cases.
4. I am not aware that it is the custom. The *chief* medium by which the public obtain alcohol in a medicinal form, is through *patent medicines*.

WM. COBURN, M.D.  
Ottawa.

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1. The use of intoxicating liquors do predispose to both mental and physical disease, principally of a chronic nature, which rank among the most difficult to eradicate from the system.
2. I believe the fatal tendency of disease is increased fifty per cent. by the use of intoxicating liquors.
3. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, I believe they can be treated more efficiently without alcoholic stimulants, and many diseases that proved fatal under the alcoholic treatment are now brought to a favourable termination without one drop of alcohol.
4. It is, and I fear to a large extent ; often endangering the life of the patient.

W. R. PENTLAND, M.D.  
Elora.

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1. My experience leads me to the firm conviction that alcoholic liquors are the most fruitful of all predisposing causes of both mental and physical diseases.
2. The fatal tendencies of diseases are as three to one in favour of the total abstainer.
3. My experience proves beyond a doubt (to me) that all classes of diseases can be much more successfully treated without alcohol than with it. In the last three years I have prescribed it but twice, and even in these two I am doubtful if any permanent good to the patients resulted from their use.
4. Previous to the last three years I frequently prescribed. And I believe that it is still the custom with the majority of Allopathic physicians to prescribe it very frequently. I do not prescribe it as a remedy in one case in a thousand. I occasionally give a little

just before or after an operation, but that is infrequent now that chloriform is so much used.

JOSEPH JARVIS, M.D.  
Kingston.

1. It does decidedly, even in what is generally understood to be the moderate use. Habitual drinking in so-called moderation, namely, not so as to intoxicate the individual, produces even worse effects than the practice prevailing with some of periodical drinking spells, and total abstinence in the intervals.

2. Practical experience shows that a person who habitually indulges to excess, if taken with a serious disease, *seldom recovers*. I have noticed this particularly in the *fevers, pneumonia, and brain affections*. A total abstainer when he gets sick, whatever strength he may have it is *real vitality*, in fact with a *latent reserve* of vital force. The exact reverse is the case with the other condition.

WM. McGEACHY, M.D.,  
Iona.

1. The excessive use of intoxicating liquors undoubtedly predisposes to mental and physical disease.

2. As a rule, total abstainers recover from disease much more rapidly and completely than those who use alcohol to excess.

3. The very great majority of diseases can. But there are some cases where life would certainly be lost without them.

4. We could not do without alcohol in the preparation of tinctures, &c. It is only necessary to prescribe alcohol in a very few cases, but it could not be done without entirely.

G. L. MACKELCAN, M.D.,  
Hamilton.

1. It unquestionably predisposes to both mental and physical disease, and if used habitually even within the limit of drunkenness, it shortens life from three to five years.

2. In grave diseases, the total abstainer has ten chances to one over the habitual drinker.

W. HOPE, M.D.  
Belleville.

1. I believe it predisposes to both ; and I endorse the following statements of Christison : " Frequent abuse acts injuriously by developing certain diseases, by bringing to a head certain dispositions to disease, by rendering diseases at large comparatively intractable, and by rendering the constitution unable to withstand the active treatment required for many acute diseases."

2. I believe the fatal tendencies of disease are increased in proportion to the extent of the indulgence in the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage. The difference depends upon the extent, *cæteris paribus*. Modifying circumstances cause exceptions.

3. It is my opinion that diseases cannot be treated as efficiently without as with alcoholic stimulants in the present state of medical science, yet I believe that were every drop of it annihilated, the rate of mortality upon the whole would be very greatly diminished.

JAS. W. OSBORNE, M.D.

1. Used to any considerable extent, it, in my opinion, *unquestionably does*.

2. A comparison between total abstainers and drinkers, I think in the circumstances mentioned will be, *tendency less fatal in total abstainers* than in drinkers.



3. This question might be largely discussed because of its breadth. I think I may fairly say, *most diseases* can be as efficiently treated without.

A few, so far as I have been able to judge, *scarcely can*. We have, hitherto, followed the recommendations in some cases, of authors whose opinion is favourable to its use. In some cases, I confess I should not care, in circumstances, to do without it as an experiment.

4. If this refers to my custom, I think I use it, or rather prescribe it, in many cases where there is not likely to have induced the alcoholic desire. I am aware that the custom, however, is, as indicated in the question, though I have no reason to believe that it is indiscriminately, or even improperly by any practitioner, made use of. I may say, finally, that if used, as it generally is in treatment of disease, it is often of service, but as a custom or beverage as seen here—it is not inaptly termed "*the curse of Canada*," and I think its use as such should be abolished.

W. W. OGDEN, M.B.

## CLASS II.

### TO THE CLERGY.

1. State the extent of the evils of drunkenness.
2. Probable cause thereof.
3. Results of intemperance.
4. The best remedy therefor.
5. Has the number of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors in your county increased or diminished during the last three years?
6. Are the regular taverns as productive of injury to the community as the saloons, shops, recesses and other groggeries?
7. Is public opinion, in your judgment, prepared to support a Prohibitory Liquor Law?
8. Has your municipality made an effort to pass the Dunkin Act?
9. Was it successful?
10. If so, what has been the result?

Five hundred and thirty-eight papers have been returned by the clergy, answering over 5,000 questions, a summary of which is as follows:—

1. Nearly all answer this question to the effect that drunkenness is a grievous evil to the entire community, and that scarcely a family can be found who do not suffer in some manner from the evil.

2. Nearly all agree that the cause of drunkenness is found in the facilities for procuring liquor; in tippling at social gatherings; in the temptations to which those who are inclined to drink are exposed, and in the thoughtless or heartless sale to minors and drunkards.

3. All agree that some of the results of intemperance are physical weakness, intellectual debility, and moral turpitude. Also, that disputations, noisy and quarrelsome neighbourhoods, loss of health, happiness, property and life result from the same cause.

4. In reply to the question as to the best remedy, four clergymen say, "Close the saloons and shops; they are entirely useless." Ten say, "Give us a stringent system of licensing, and let the Government appoint persons in each county to enforce the law." Fifteen say, "Make the license laws more stringent and the liquor seller responsible for all the harm his liquor does." Twenty say, "Bring the Gospel and moral suasion to bear more directly upon the people." ALL THE OTHERS (nine-tenths) SAY, "*Suppress the traffic entirely*, by prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of all intoxicants as a beverage. *This is the only effectual remedy.*"

5. Diminished in some places, but, on the whole, an increase of about five per cent.

6. Some answer, "I know no difference; they are all evil, and that continually." One says, "I think not, but, under the garb of respectable drinking, the seeds of drunkenness are often sown in the tavern; but nearly all agree in stating to the effect that the regular taverns are productive of much less injury to the community than saloons, shops, and other places where liquor is obtained.

7. To this question eight answer No. Twelve say, "Afraid not yet." Some say the public would support such a law in preference to continuing the present system. Several say, "Yes. If the officers to enforce the law be appointed, not by the municipality, but by the Government." All the others say, "Yes," "Yes, decidedly," "Yes, undoubtedly," "Yes, I am certain of it."

8, 9, 10. The replies to these questions show that quite a number of municipalities in the Province have passed the *Dunkin Act*. That from various causes, but chiefly from some informality in the laws, or in some part of the proceedings connected with their passage, they have been quashed by the Courts, or rendered inoperative by imperfections, and that in but few cases has good resulted from their passage. The facilities for purchasing liquor in the municipalities adjoining the one where the law had passed is given in several cases as a reason why the expected good was not realized after the passage of the law.

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1. In a population under sixteen hundred there are seventeen places licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

2. The great facility of obtaining licenses.

3. Cases of manslaughter, death by accident, death by exposure, premature deaths, great brutality in quarrels, much crime, blasphemy, Sabbath-breaking, poverty, loss of wealth to the State, total degradation of humanity.

4. Total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors.

5. I think not increased, the number is so great there is no reason for their increase.

6. The more orderly taverns are not so great an evil as the shops. Respectable men are known to visit the shops and obtain smaller quantities (though against law) when they would fear to visit the tavern.

7. I believe the best ordered part of the community, the intelligent part, and even many who are in the habit of drinking, would favour such a law.

8. Yes.

9. No. Defeated by five votes, and a weakness in the by-law.

JAMES GOODWIN,  
Wesleyan Minister, Welland.

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1. Fearful among all classes. The bane of the Church's work.

2. The drinking usages of society. False and perverted hospitality.

3. Delirium, idiocy, insanity, death, violence, suicide, murder and wholesale crime against all law.

4. Prohibition.

W. T. SMITHETTS, M.A.,  
Inc. St. Paul's Church, Lindsay, Ont.

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1. It will be difficult to measure the extent of the evils of drunkenness in this place. Some of the most promising public men have fallen victims to it, and others are on the road to ruin.

2. The license system is a curse, and the temptations thrown in the way of young men are so successful, that drunkenness is likely to perpetuate itself.

3. Crime is greatly increased. Poverty and idleness are induced. The success of the Gospel hindered, &c., &c., &c.

4. Total prohibition.

T. BROCK,  
Perth.

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1 You have not given me space enough for this. One town in our county, about three years ago, had 1,800 population, and 33 places where liquor was sold. The answer is the general one. Crime, pauperism, tears and death.



2. Intoxicating drink has more to do with the general evils of the day, directly or indirectly, than any other agency.

3. Result: Reaches, 1st. To the man himself—destroying the nervous system, the foundation of physical health and strength, stupifies mind, destroys social ties. 2nd. To others, by way of example, which is evil and only evil continually.

4. *Prohibition! Prohibition!!* Stop the manufacture of it. Treat it both in making and in selling as its quality warrants, *i. e. poison*. As long as it is made in large quantities people will get it.

5. I believe have remained about the same. There are 16 taverns, 2 saloons, 12 shops, and 78 taverns with cheaper license for Villages and Townships.

6. I think not.

7. The Prohibitory Liquor Law is growing in favour. The country cries louder for it now than ever.

8. Yes. On the 31st of March, 1873, the Dunkin Act was voted on in Pelham Township and was carried, only *one* voting against.

9. We hope it will be.

10. Temperance men are encouraged, and will carry the matter out. Give us the Liquor Law *Prohibition*.

(Signed)

A. BEAMER,  
M. E. Minister.

7. In our judgment every principle of justice, every instinct of humanity, every sacred interest or consideration, *demands* legal protection from the blighting curse of intemperance for those who are (especially) its innocent victims. We think, therefore, that it is decidedly wide of the mark to make the passage of a prohibitory law to turn on popular sentiment. The question is, Is it right? Is it needed? And on the supposition that those who demand legal protection are in the minority, or persons of lesser influence in society, are they any the less entitled to it on this account? If public sentiment were properly educated on the subject, we have no hesitation in saying that a prohibitory liquor law would be uncalled for. It is to remedy an evil that has a *real existence* that we want prohibition. If popular sentiment were to effect a remedy, prohibition would be unnecessary. If public sentiment were properly educated we should need no prohibitory laws of any kind, but the fact that it is not, is what creates the necessity. The more imperfect the education, manifestly the greater the necessity. Moreover, "public opinion" should not be required to enforce laws, but legal authority. We are satisfied that the temperance sentiment in almost every community is sufficiently strong to expose and punish any glaring laxity in the discharge of official duty, and this is all that is necessary to its effectiveness.

But apart from the foregoing considerations, the question is, Has the government of any country a right to legalize, and thus sanction, protect, and foster a great public and moral wrong? We think not. Let the License Law, therefore, be repealed, and wholesome regulations enacted for protection against this evil of intemperance.

Very respectfully, &c.,

T. L. WILKINSON,  
Methodist Minister, Aurora.

1. They extend not only to the temporal and eternal ruin of the inebriate himself, but to the impoverishing of wife and children; to broken-hearted parents when their children are its victims; it destroys the peace of society, the morality of youth, the purity of women (for both sexes are its prey); the respect for and observance of law, and the prosperity of a country; neutralising the philanthropic labours of divines and legislatures; it is the fount of nine-tenths of existing crime; destroying individual, social, and national happiness; and transmitting hereditary disease to future generations.

2. (1). The example of moderate drinking pursued by thousands of moral and intelligent and respectable persons (all inebriates are *from the ranks of the moderate*), parents, and employers. (2). Family gatherings, where such beverages are profusely used; New

Years' drinking customs among high and low. (3). Constitutional *predisposition* thereto. (4). Enticement and evil example. (5). Facilities and temptations afforded by the vast number of places and opportunities for obtaining the drunkards' drink.

3. It prompts to other crimes; destroys reason; crimes, such as larcenies, burglaries, gambling, cheating or swindling are perpetrated, that means may be employed for procuring liquor; passions inflamed; many a youth goes (excited thereby) from the tavern, or saloon, or groggery of any description, to the brothel (*very many in respectable life*), and into the vilest company; fires, murders, brawls, shipwrecks, distress, fatal accidents, loss of the *souls* of hundreds of thousands yearly, and great demoralisation of society of every grade.

4. Prohibition of manufacture and sale or offer, or bestowal of every (any) kind of intoxicating beverage, except, perhaps, by medical men, as (strictly) a medicine with drugs, for in other ways it engenders a moral leprosy.

5. *Increased.*

6. It is doubtful, but I think not; they are more careful to keep up appearances, and to conciliate public opinion, and are more, as a rule, respectably conducted; but two, or at the most three in a town would be sufficient for travellers' accommodation, and would be better if conducted on temperance principles; they would then flourish and be gladly patronised by all.

7. Looking at the vast amount of information continually looming up before the public in various ways, newspapers, lectures, &c., &c., as to the evils and causes of intemperance, I should think they are (the public) so prepared; the public mind seems more than ever awake to the evils of intemperance.

8. Our municipality has a by-law prohibiting the sale of liquor therein, and *no tavern is allowed*, though applications have been made for one repeatedly; but there are three taverns in the next township (west of ours) where liquor can be procured; but during these last three years I have not seen any person intoxicated in our township, and among the British part of the population it is, I think, very little used (I mean strong drink).

9. Yes, to the extent just mentioned in answer to No. 8.

10. Absence of crime as far as my knowledge extends.

WILLIAM BURGESS,  
Valetta Post Office,  
East Tilbury, Kent.

1. Extends over all classes of society.

“ “ every power and faculty of man.

“ “ time and into Eternity.

2. Natural or acquired appetite, fostered by facilities afforded under Government sanction, for procuring alcoholic drinks.

3. Derangement of the functions of Government, through intemperance of officers. Excitement of all the evil in man's nature, with results of profane swearing, Sabbath-breaking, brawls, illegitimacy and murder.

4. Prohibition.

5. The number has increased.

6. No.

7. Yes.

8. No.

WILLIAM HALL, A.M.,  
Minister Wesleyan Methodist Church, Ottawa City.

1. In this locality, and in the neighbourhood, drunkenness prevails to an alarming extent; and to any man who regards the moral and social well-being of his fellow-creatures, it must be exceedingly painful to witness the progress which this evil makes, without any human remedy to check it—as long as the Legislature of the land encourages the traffic, by granting indiscriminate license to manufacture and sell intoxicating drink, and thereby affording the plea (equally to all) that it is right and lawful to do that which the law sanctions.



2. Having cause to study this question carefully, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the fruitful source of intemperance may be found in the facilities which are afforded to the youth of the country to meet together and drink. There is a tavern opened and licensed by unprincipled municipal councils (greedy to acquire a little revenue, and envious lest the adjoining township should derive more money from this system than themselves) at every corner, where any one chooses to open a tavern, in order to make a lazy living. These taverns and saloons are the nests where drunkards are bred.

3. As to results, they are most alarming. I have no doubt in my own mind that no other cause produces one-fourth the amount of *indolence, waste, beggary, quarrelling, fighting, crime, litigation, incarceration, and civil penalties*, as this. And I am certain that there is no greater barrier against the progress of education and religion.

4. The best remedy or means, in my view, is the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. And if the Legislature is not prepared to pass a prohibitory liquor law, I think that steps should be taken to lessen the number of places licensed to sell strong drink. One tavern in a village of 500 inhabitants, and two for 1,000, and in country places one tavern for each ten miles, on the leading roads travelled, would be sufficient. Stop licenses to provision stores altogether.

5. It is my impression that the number of such places is always increasing with the increase of population, and especially saloons and licensed stores, which are greater snares, and productive of more drunkenness, than even taverns.

6. Where taverns are orderly kept, few drunkards are seen around them, but saloons, shops, &c., serve no purpose to the community, save to such persons as seek this occupation as an idle way of living, eager to make money; but certainly they are great nurseries for raising drunkards to curse our land.

7. It is difficult to answer this question; but this fact is well known to me, that some of our greatest drunkards have signed petitions sent to our municipal council to stop giving license to a person keeping a groggery in this vicinity, and the greedy council, for the sake of a little revenue, paid no heed to said petitions.

ARC. STEWART,  
Kilmartin, P. O.

1. Drunkenness prevails to such an extent on my parish, that I rarely—Sabbath or week-day—go from home without coming in contact with drunken men.

2. Our race is a fallen race, addicted to all kinds of vice; and though drunkenness is condemned by our *Supreme Lawgiver*, the Government under which we live license men to make drunkards.

3. "Woe, sorrow, contentions, babbling, wounds, redness of eyes."—*Solomon*. Bankruptcy, theft, crime, and death; also a small revenue to our country, which is far from meeting the expenses incurred through the traffic.

4. A total prohibitory liquor law; or let our Government issue no license. Let any one sell who pleases; but *let all villany and crime* done by persons under its influence be chargeable to the parties who dispose of the drink.

7. I think it is fully prepared. Try it by letting it come before the people.

8. No.

GEO. CLARK,  
Mooretown.

1. To all *classes* of the community—young and old, rich and poor.

2. Because the temptation to imbibe is placed within their reach everywhere.

3. Poverty, crime, lunacy and death.

4. TOTAL suppression of the liquor traffic.

5. They have increased.

6. We think not.

7. We think that it is.

R. J. ELLIOTT,  
Methodist N. C. Minister,  
Toronto, Ont.

1. During the last twenty-three years spent as an itinerant minister, I have found no place at all equal to this for drunkenness in proportion to the number of the population. The general rule is for all to drink, the exception to be sober men.

2. Houses *legally authorized* to sell intoxicating liquor.

3. Poverty, ignorance, crime, suffering, physical and moral; neglect of public worship, &c.

4. The only effectual remedy is legal prohibition.

JOHN HODGSON,  
*W. M. Minister at Hall's Bridge.*

1. About two or three persons in all my missions.

2. Whiskey and company.

3. Quarrel.

4. Encourage the fabrication and sale of small beer, (German Lager,) importation of French and German wines, and its Catawba, etc., free of duty, but increase duty and taxes on brandy, whiskey, gin, etc.

5. Do not know.

6. Do not think that in the country, there is any difference.

7. Not at all.

8. No and never will.

9. Never would be.

10. The result would be wholesale emigration, or at least evasion of the law.

P. EUGENE FUNCKEN, C.R.,  
*Provincial,*  
St. Agatha, Waterloo Co.

1. No one can estimate the extent of the evils especially to our young men, and it is to be feared that much of this horrid business is carried on through back doors on Sundays.

2. The license system, by which idle men have a "legal right" to make drunkards of our sons (that is, form the appetite, and then they are past help.

3. Neglect of business, poverty, violation of laws of country, expense to society, loss of health, ruin of soul.

4. Prohibition! prohibition! even drunkards say, put it out of our reach.

5. Cannot say positively, but am opinion they have largely increased, especially Saloons and Groceries where liquor is sold without any accommodation for travellers.

6. I think Taverns are the least of all these evils, men and women are "treated" while trading at the grocers.

GEO. RICHARDSON,  
*Minister of the Methodist New Connexion Church, London.*

1. This is more than *pen* or *tongue* can do! Somewhat on the increase.

2. Too many *licenses*, *grog shops*! The temperance organizations not well sustained by *influential persons*, especially by ministers of the gospel and members of Christian churches. Intoxicating drinks too much used in the higher or what is called *fashionable circles*.

3. Everything the Devil can tempt mankind to, or the wicked hand of man devise. This space much too small to give anything like a moderate description—it should be written with very black ink!

4. Men of *high rank* and influence to set a good example. By every means in their power to make drinking usages unpopular, whether by *legal enactments* or *moral suasion*!

5. Somewhat increased—perhaps twenty per cent.

6. I think not. Obscure places are the most favourable to wicked practices.

7. I think it is, but like all other good laws it would need good backing up.



8. Seven years ago it was for one year, but other municipalities around us did not pass it, so but little good was done, and we were minus the revenue.

9. Tried the next year and lost.

JOSEPH CLUTTON.

*Superannuated Baptist Minister,  
Aylmer, Elgin Co.*

1. Scarcely a family in this community but has suffered directly or indirectly, and often very severely, from the drunkenness of some of their members.

2. Facility with which strong drinks can be obtained.

3. Poverty, disease, premature death, savage cruelty to women and children, insanity, also various abominations and crimes.

4. A prohibitory liquor law strictly and firmly enforced.

5. About the same number of these places during the last three years.

REV. JAS. WILSON, M.A.,

*Minister Church of Scotland, Lanark.*

1. Almost impossible. The county is suffering every way from the effects of drink. We have eight taverns, two grog shops, and in a population of about two hundred and fifty or three hundred, men and women alike suffer from its use.

2. Easy access, too many places licensed to sell.

3. Poverty, disgrace, death, fatherless children, widows, orphans, loss of property, fights, rows, black eyes, broken arms, swearing, lying, stealing, and every thing that is bad.

4. Prohibition.

5. Increased ; we have fourteen licensed taverns in this township, besides shops.

6. Yes, I think so. Tavern licenses should be raised so high that every man who can buy a half-gallon jug of whisky could not get a license, then I think a better class of taverns might be kept.

7. Yes, all the better thinking people want to put down the traffic.

8. Yes, some years ago.

9. No.

E. DAVIS,

*Bayfield.*

1. Liquor is drunk to too great an extent in this neighbourhood.

2. Many more liquors-sellers than necessary ; for instance, there are 4 taverns in this village where one would suffice.

In Orangeville there are 17 taverns, saloons and groggeries, where perhaps 4 or 5 would do.

3. Poverty of farmers and others, and consequent neglect of their duties.

4. A high duty on all liquors, and a strict supervision of Government License Inspectors, the whole duty of licensing being put in the hands of the Government instead of being in the hands of the municipality.

5. Much increased.

6. They are not.

7. I think not ; but the public are desirous of having greater restrictions placed upon the liquor-sellers.

C. R. BELL,

*Church of England Minister,  
Mono Mills.*

1. No one can tell the extent of this great evil. It extends to all classes of the community, from the highest to the lowest. It is, I firmly believe, the cause of nine-tenths of the crimes committed. This question and the two following cannot be satisfactorily answered in few words.

2. The cause of the evils of drunkenness is drunkenness itself. The *great* cause of *drunkenness* is that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors are *protected by law*. There are minor causes, such as a depraved appetite, insatiable thirst for liquor, company, customs of society, &c., &c.

3. I cannot state the *results* of intemperance for *they extend into eternity*. A few of them are the following, poverty, rags, shame, dishonour, diseased body, murders, suicide, loss of property, profanity, neglect of wife and children, neglect of religion, Sabbath-breaking, premature death, loss of soul.

4. The *ONLY* remedy is a *Prohibitory Liquor Law*. Of this I am more and more convinced the longer I live, paper *pledges* are not better than a paper wall before a regiment of soldiers. Temperance societies are almost useless so long as the law protects the manufacture and sale of liquor.

5. The number of places is *largely increased*.

6. There are no saloon licenses given in this municipality. It is the *regular taverns* that do the greatest injury.

7. I am decidedly of the opinion that public opinion *is* prepared to support a Prohibitory Liquor Law. Even many of the *drunkards*, *I know*, would be glad to be protected by law, at present they are slaves, and they know it.

8. Yes, in 1866.

9. It was passed by a large majority, but through some legal quibbling the law was never enforced.

DUNCAN McDONALD, M.A.,  
Minister of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection  
with the Church of Scotland.

- 
1. Drunkenness is very alarmingly prevalent among all classes of the community.
  2. (a) The great facilities afforded for the use of intoxicating drink.  
(b) The quantity of imperfectly rectified and adulterated liquors sold.  
(c) The general prevalence of the absurd and highly immoral custom of friends pledging—or, as it is vulgarly called, “drinking with” or “treating”—each other.
  3. Poverty, imbecility, and immorality of all kinds, involving the frightful misery of many innocent persons.
  4. (a) The total abolition of bars except in hotels and taverns.  
(b) The restriction of licenses for retailing intoxicating drinks to hotels, taverns, and *bona fide* eating-houses.  
(c) The entrusting the granting of licenses to a majority of the *non-elective* county officials as the county judge, sheriff, registrar *et al.*, who should meet, once a year, or when summoned for that purpose.  
(d) Strict Government inspection by Provincial Inspector of all places where intoxicating drinks are made and vended either by wholesale or retail; and *also of the liquors so made or sold*.  
(e) The infliction of *heavy penalties* for manufacturing or selling adulterated or imperfectly rectified liquors.  
(f) The appointment of guardians to manage the estates of confirmed drunkards and provide by law for their confinement and treatment, when necessary in Inebriate Asylums.

J. McLEAN BALLARD,  
Curate St. George's Church,  
St. Catharines.

I entirely concur in the above.

HENRY HOLLAND, B.A.,  
Rector St. George's Church,  
St. Catharines.



1. There is in this place a good deal of drinking and drunkenness, both among men and boys. I hear of it among women, but I have seen no examples. However, I see but a mere fraction of its evil influence.

2. Indifference of one man or family to the condition of another, the unfaithfulness of clergymen, perhaps, more than preachers, the bad example of public men, the influence of public dinners, balls, &c.

3. The results are poverty, idleness, quarrels, profanity, debauchery, crimes against person, character and property, murder, robbery, family desertion, self abandonment, temporal ruin, eternal damnation.

4. It must go into the hands of the Government, like the Post-office system, with hotel master, a policeman and his assistant constables; relegate retail to drug shops; derive no revenue from drinking shops; hold violators accountable as secondaries to drunken criminals.

5. They are about the same.

6. No. We must have public places for beds and food. Put the hotels under similar regulations to the Post Office. One hotel in a village is all that is required. Let it be good and clean.

7. Yes, if women had a suffrage. With men it is doubtful, but I think will not be so long. The sentiment is growing against drinking characters of all grades and professions. Pass a good Act. You will gain in so doing.

8. No. The county did, however.

9. No; because the by-law was quashed for want of formality.

WM. LUMSDEN, M.A.

We the undersigned Priests of the Catholic Church of the Assumption, of Sandwich Town, in the County of Essex, beg to submit the following answers to the questions received by us on the 12th inst.

We beg to state, first, that our parish embraces the Town of Sandwich and part of the Townships of Sandwich East and Sandwich West. Our answers have reference to these three municipalities. They also refer only to the members of our own church, though we believe them to be true of the whole population. They extend only over two years and a half, since which time we are in charge of this parish.

1. Habitual drunkenness is not very common, considering the population. Many of the male inhabitants, from boyhood to old age, commit excesses occasionally. Very few of them are total abstainers. Intemperance is very uncommon amongst females.

2. The causes are—1. An excessive number of licensed places for the sale of liquor. The proportion of such places to the number of inhabitants is, in Sandwich Town, 1 to 116; in Sandwich East, 1 to 220; and in Sandwich West, 1 to 202. Besides, there are some unlicensed grogeries. Most of the taverns are mere drinking places, as they seldom have lodgers. 2. A total disregard of the law, which requires that all such places be closed on Sunday. Sunday is the day on which most business is done, and many would not apply for licenses were this law enforced. 3. The sale of liquor by the glass to youths, and in some instances to mere boys. 4. The great influx of people from Detroit to the Mineral Springs during the summer season, especially on Sunday. 5. Negligence on the part of license inspectors to do their duty.

3. The results are—idleness, loss of time, card playing, poverty, resulting from neglect of business, sickness, and, in not a few instances, death. The young especially contract habits which render them, not only useless members of society, but positive burdens to it. We do not include here the results to others than the intemperate.

4. The best remedies are—1. To reduce the number of licenses—say 1 for every 500 inhabitants at the least. 2. To raise the license fee. 3. Let the licenses be paid into the Provincial Treasury. Municipal Councils say, very illogically, that a large number of licenses diminishes the taxes. 4. To abolish all saloons. 5. Let there be a Government inspector for each electoral division, to be assisted by municipal inspectors, as at present. They will serve as a check on each other.

5. The number has increased, notably so along the Detroit River.

6. Public opinion would lead us to believe that saloons do the most harm, though we do not see why, as most of the taverns are mere drinking places.

7. We do not think that public opinion is ripe for a law of total prohibition. It might be better, at first, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks by the glass, or in any less quantity than, say, a quart. Thus taverns would become simple lodging-houses. We think that, did the Provincial Government appropriate the license fees, such a law would be supported by all good citizens.

8. Not to our knowledge.

DENIS O'CONNOR, Pastor.  
CH. JH. FAUR,  
J. J. M. ABOULIN, } Assistants.  
A. VERNEOTE, }

Sandwich, March 22nd, 1873.

1. There is a great deal of drunkenness in this section of country, and no doubt the evil is very widely spread.

2. The readiness with which intoxicating liquors can be obtained. In this village, of less than a thousand inhabitants, there are five or six shops and three taverns licensed, and in a short time it is expected others will be.

3. Midnight brawls, destruction of property, violation of the Sabbath, neglected and abused wives, ragged swearing children, inmates furnished for jail and penitentiary, business neglected, gambling encouraged, &c., &c., &c.

4. I think the best and only efficient remedy is the entire prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

5. They have increased.

6. I think not. The most of the regular taverns feel the importance of sustaining a kind of respectability. The system of licensing so many shops, &c., &c., is a terrible and crying evil.

7. I sometimes think not; still there is a vast number who would hail it with delight, and among those not a few who now are the slaves of a debased appetite.

8. It has. (Or, rather, the Township of Malahide did before this village (Aylmer) was incorporated.)

9. It was successful, so far as the adoption of the measure by the voters was concerned.

10. A complete failure, arising from a professed defect in the by-law, and the fact that, by crossing the town line, liquor could still be obtained. Mere local action is useless. We need a Provincial prohibitory liquor law thoroughly carried out.

W. AMES,  
Wesleyan Minister,  
Aylmer.

1. It pervades all classes, and brings its evils home to every family.

2. The immoderate indulgence in strong drink. The *treating* custom, which, of evils of its kind, is the greatest.

3. Five persons have been frozen to death within the city limits this winter. Our old people, to whom we were wont to look for good example, are turning inebriates, and our youth are following in their steps with faithful exactness.

4. The total suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors, except under legal restrictions. There is no use in feeding crime with one hand, and punishing it with the other.

5. Within the last year, the number of licensed taverns has been reduced twenty-five per cent. in our city; but the number of *unlicensed* houses has increased in the same ratio, and the present law is powerless in the suppression of them. The present system of fining unlicensed vendors \$10 or \$20 is worse than useless. Their customers make up the amount for them; and if not, they patronize to a greater extent than ever those "*martyrs* in the good cause," as they call them. Six months' imprisonment on bread and water, with an occasional flogging, would soon cool the ardour of those philanthropists; and *magistrates* should have no *option* in carrying out the law. Their tender hearts will invariably lean to



mercy's side, as they are pleased to term it. "A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind." And further, if the Government persist in exacting a fee from licensed vendors, they are morally and legally bound to protect "the fair trader." In addition to this, when people are found drunk, they should be *compelled* to tell where they got the liquor, and, on refusal, should be sentenced to the same punishment as the unlicensed vendor. A few cases of wholesome punishment would suffice in a city or town, and both parties would find that it would not pay to break the law as they now do. Something must be done, and that speedily, or we will be a nation of drunkards ere long. In Sweden, when a crime is committed under the influence of liquor, the perpetrator receives a double punishment—one for the crime, and another for being drunk. How much better than our system, where drunkenness is an extenuation of the crime.

6. *Taverns* are a necessity for the travelling community; but saloons, shops, recesses, and grogeries are the ruin of society. These man-traps, these dens of infamy, under the license of the law, are ruining thousands yearly, and filling our gaols, asylums, &c.

7. I think so. If only our legislators would show earnestness in the matter; but while they hold back, little can be done in this direction.

8. Not as I am aware.

JOHN A. MULOCK,  
Rector St. Paul's Church,  
Kingston.

1. In this world the evils of drunkenness extend just as far as the sale of intoxicating liquors extend. These evils are numerous. Their name is legion.

2. The real cause of the evil is the baneful practice of drinking intoxicating liquor as a common beverage, and the cause of so much drinking is to be traced to the fact that the present state of law makes it lawful for one class to trade in the drug to the detriment of their fellowmen; so long as it is sold as at present, there will be drunkenness.

3. Loss of health, idleness, financial ruin, poverty, personal and relative. Families in rags and destitution, wives disconsolate and broken-hearted, insanity and frequently murder. The great evil that the church has to contend with.

4. The best, and in my opinion the only remedy is, to stop the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage and confine the sale of it to the druggist's shop, like any other drug.

6. They are all productive of much injury; but I do believe that the saloons, and, in so far as this Town is concerned, the grocers' shops are productive of most injury.

7. I am afraid that it is not, and I am sorry to say it—not in this Town, and neighbourhood at least.

JAMES PRINGLE,  
Brampton.

1. I believe Picton, and indeed Prince Edward all over, compares very favourably on the temperance question with any other community in Ontario, but even here many homes are made desolate, and many hearts wretched by the traffic, and untimely deaths produced by drink, are of periodic occurrence.

4. I think the only remedy that meets the case of the country everywhere, is universal prohibition.

5. Increased.

6. There are no saloons, but spirit-grocer stores are as bad if not worse than regular taverns.

7. Yes.

8. The whole country voted in favour of the Dunkin Act three years ago, and good results were at once apparent; but an appeal was made on a technical ground, and the courts upheld the decision of the people, and the evil of intemperance was aggravated thereby.

10. The increase of drunkenness dates from that time.

J. MACMECHAN,  
Presbyterian Minister,  
Picton.

1. Impossible. None can tell. In the moral order they are great and widespread. In society the chief evils flow from drunkenness. Ignorance and vice of every kind draw their condition of existence from whisky drinking. Trees and plants of every kind require moisture to live and grow and flourish. All the vices and crimes and villainies that curse the country require whisky at their roots to enable them to grow and flourish.

2. The license system, *i. e.*, permission to sell given by you. The permission you give to the greatest enemies of the human race to live and grow fat on the tears, the lives, the eternal souls of our people. Let men sell all the other poisons, let butchers sell bad meat, bakers bad bread, let every man keep a keg of gunpowder, import famine, pestilence, cholera, the smallpox, but shut up the whisky shop.

3. Unmitigated evil, always evil, nothing but evil. Poverty, misery, ignorance, stupidity, brutality, cruelty, hatreds, lawsuits, lost homes, dirt and filth, inferior schools, mortgages, insanity, idiocy, weak-mindedness, broken-down constitutions, debility, consumption, cursing, swearing, fighting, blasphemy, impiety, irreligion, infidelity, hypocrisy, and all other curses that affect the community.

4. Prohibition. Stop the traffic. Prohibition immediate, pure and simple, unconditional, uncompensated; make the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors a crime of the worst kind; attach capital punishment to it, hang any man caught with it. In this way you may lose one or two lives a year, in any other way you will lose hundreds of lives yearly.

5. In some localities they have decreased, in others, perhaps, increased—not certain. I do not know, nor do I much care. In Lindsay they have decreased somewhat. In Ops and Carden (Townships) they have decreased. I cannot say how it is for the whole county of Victoria. Before the Nipissing began to carry for Gooderham and others from Toronto into the North we could keep track of the number of gallons brought into Lindsay. In 1870, there were 72,000 gallons, \$200,000 a year, was something nice going out of the county for whisky. That much to a railroad would beggar us.

6. All very much alike, graded so as to meet the tastes of even the most degraded. They are all of the same family—they all form a system graded to the tastes and wants of the different classes of the community. While you are rich and respectable, the first-class hotel is open to you—when you have become a sot you are admitted into the second-class and saloon, if you are a poor labouring man, you can get more for your money in the shop, and can get drunk longer. When you are dead broke and without a cent, but with ruin staring you and your wife and children in the face, then they are all closed against you.

7. Yes, provided all vote. Yes, provided you allow the women and young boys and girls to vote. Do you not sometimes legislate in advance of public opinion? You are not mirrors that passively reflect public opinion. "*Viliant consules ne republica detrimentum capiat*" is as true now, and of you, as it was of the Romans.

8. No, we want a Dunkin Act for the whole Dominion. No. But our Ops Township Council has signed the petition asking for a prohibitory law. When the Fenians invaded Canada you did not wait to ask any one what evils would result from the invasion. You recognised in them a danger to the community—you took the necessary means to drive them out—you drove them out and protected us. We ask you to do the same with this whisky Fenian. Pass a law—issue a proclamation—hoist the black flag—call out the volunteers—100,000 men if necessary and drive the worst of all Fenians from our soil. Make no prisoners—send no one to an Inebriate Asylum or Central Prison. This would be a war for humanity—it would bring peace to every Canadian household—prosperity, intelligence, progress, "liberty, equality, fraternity," to us all—protection to all we love, and protection to ourselves and from ourselves. We are here 2,264 cold-water men at your disposal.

9. Made no effort.

10. No result.

M. STAFFORD,  
Priest,  
Lindsay.

1. The evils of drunkenness extend throughout all classes of the community, and cause much evil to society by waste of time and money, and by injury to health and morals.



2. The manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the facilities for procuring the same throughout the land.

3. Loss of property, family wretchedness, crime, neglect of religious ordinances, premature and violent deaths.

4. The prohibition of the manufacture and traffic of intoxicating drinks.

6. Taverns, except the widest class of them, do not produce so much injury as saloons, &c., by a great deal.

D. B. CAMERON,  
*Minister Canada Presbyterian Church,*  
Bradford.

1. It is impossible to state them fully. Poverty, vice crime, imbecility of body and mind, insanity, madness, sickness, death.

2. I do not know. In some, it may be constitutional, in most cases, it results from habit and companionship; in some degree from the coldness of the climate, as in all cold countries, people use artificial stimulants freely.

3. See No. 1. All manner of mischief, sufferings, and immoralities.

4. To cripple the manufacture and sale in every lawful way. 1. By raising the duty. 2. By making adulterations of liquor, criminal. 3. By making the one who sells the liquor responsible in law, for all damages, arising therefrom. 4. Asylums for the drunkards.

5. Religious teaching in Public Schools.

HANNIBAL MULTKIN,  
Kingston.

1. The evils of drunkenness are too numerous and great to be described in this short space. They destroy both body and soul. They are ruinous for time and eternity. They are prevalent among all ranks of society.

2. Early training under the parental roof. The numerous places where intoxicating liquors are sold. The countenance of respectable society, and the sanction of Government in licensing the traffic.

3. Poverty and destitution in many families, degradation of character, every species of criminality, jails and lunatic asylums filled. Numerous suicides. Religious appliances counteracted, and souls for ever lost.

4. Total prohibition of the traffic.

5. Greatly increased.

7. All whose opinion is worth being consulted, I believe, are prepared to hail such a law.

8. It has not and will not, so long as other municipalities adjoining perpetuate the evil by licensing the traffic.

THOS. MACPHERSON,  
*Minister C. P. Church,*  
Stratford.

1. Almost every conceivable social evil is the result directly or indirectly of drunkenness.

2. The license system too extended; almost every one who applies is granted a license. In addition, unlicensed groggeries, tolerated at times by the authorities.

3. Sabbath profanation. Misery and wretchedness of every form. Poverty and destitution in families. Good working men reduced to beggars.

4. A rigid license system—confining the sale to one or two places in every town. Fining heavily unlicensed vendors and making it a crime even for licensed houses to give it in certain cases.

5. Yes.

6. No.

7. Not in this neighbourhood. But if Parliament made a law it would be respected.

8. Yes, and failed.

WM. COCHRANE,  
Brantford.

1. Reduced by fully *one half* within the past eighteen months, as compared with the preceding, owing I believe to the total abstinence societies established in R. C. Parishes of St. Raphaels, Alexandria, and Locheil, by *the respective priests* thereof.

2. The too great facility afforded hitherto for obtaining intoxicating drinks.

3. Moral and physical deterioration of the population of county generally.

4. To reduce the number of licensed taverns largely, and prohibit shop licenses totally, as well as to impose a heavy tax on liquor manufacturers.

6. I believe not.

7. As far as I can gather I think it is—but personally I should prefer the solution likely to be furnished by my reply to question No. 4, as above given.

8. No.

J. S. O'CONNOR, P.P.,  
Alexandria, Glengarry.

1. The number of drunkards it is impossible to state, for their name is legion. There are, however, many Lodges of "Templars" throughout the county, who are said to be doing a great and good work in the way of reformation.

2. Too many unlicensed grogeries kept by parties who manage to evade the law.

3. Crimes of every description.

4. One remedy suggests itself, the appointment of an Inspector by the *Government*, not subject to local municipal control or in any way responsible to local authority.

5. It has increased.

6. I am decidedly of opinion that they are not.

7. I scarcely think it is.

ELLIOTT GRASETT,  
*Incumbent of Trinity Church.*  
Simcoe, Co. Norfolk.

1. About one family in every *three* suffer from the results of Intemperance, of those with whom I am at all acquainted.

2. The many *opportunities* people have for obtaining strong drink.

3. *Swearing, fighting, poverty, death, and destitute Orphans.*

4. A law prohibiting all traffic in strong drink.

5. The number has increased.

6. They are in the village and neighbourhood, (*i. e.*, in Orangeville, in Co. Wellington).

A. HENDERSON, B.A.,  
*Incumbent of Orangeville, Ont.*

1. The evils are incalculable. Drunkenness prevails in this town to an alarming extent. Young men may be seen reeling over the streets constantly in broad day-light.

2. Too many Taverns. The large influx of mechanics to our railroad work shops, has brought together many persons addicted to drinking; these tend to corrupt others better disposed. In this way the number is largely increased.

3. I cannot describe the poverty, misery, shame, disgrace, and ruin which flow from this master vice.

4. Double or quadruple the money paid for licenses. Limit in some way the sale, by making the seller responsible for the mischief done.

5. There has been an immense increase in this town, 10 during the last year.

GEO. W. F. T. DICKSON,  
*Wes. Minister,*  
St. Thomas.

1. It would be very difficult to state the extent of this evil, which is, I fear, on the increase in our midst. But I believe that fully nine-tenths of the poverty and crime of this community may be traceable to this source, to say nothing of the disease and deaths caused by casualties, &c.



2. The main cause is, doubtless, the facilities for obtaining liquors, and the temptations brought to bear upon young men and boys to form drinking habits, by congregating in places where drinking and gambling are carried on.

3. During a public ministry of thirty three years, I am convinced that no language can describe, and no mind can adequately conceive, the extent of this terrible evil. Its results upon body, mind, morals, families, individuals, and the country at large, are evil only, evil continually.

4. Destroy the cause, and the effect will cease. But whilst the Legislature makes the traffic lawful and respectable, by licensing it, it will be difficult to convince the youth that it is disreputable and immoral.

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(No NAME.)

3. Recklessness, neglect of business, poverty and misery, not falling on the victim of intemperance only, but on his family also. Loss of health, disease, madness, and the end death, fearful to contemplate.

4. Total prohibition of both the manufacture and sale, excepting for medicinal purposes.

5. They have diminished considerably, especially in the Township of Charlottetown, through the energetic efforts of the Good Templars.

6. It is difficult to say which do most injury; but it is the general opinion in this neighbourhood that the groceries and shops, where liquors are sold, are doing a more destructive work than the respectable and well-conducted taverns.

7. My full conviction is, that a majority of the people are anxious for a law which will be really effectual for the purpose; but they do not want any half-measures, looking upon them as worse than useless.

8. They have.

9. The Township of Charlottetown passed the Act by a large majority, and this township (Walsingham) voted for it with a majority of nine; but the council refused to confirm the by-law, on account, as they state, of some legal defect respecting the notices and places of voting, causing great indignation.

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Rev. W. Wood,  
Port Rowan, Co. of Norfolk.

1. Drunkenness is sadly prevalent. It prevails among our young men, many of whom spend much of their time in the bar-rooms. It brings trouble and death into our homes. Sudden deaths from drinking have been numerous.

2. The causes are many. There are fifteen taverns, and three shops, where liquor is sold. The respectable portion of the community give too much countenance to drinking.

3. Idleness, premature decay of strength, sudden deaths, poverty, wretchedness at home, Sabbath desecration, open indifference to religion, profanity.

4. Total abstinence in individuals. Either double the license, and enforce the present law; or, what is better, prohibit the manufacture and sale.

5. Increased.

7. A large body of the people is in favour of it—perhaps a majority. But property fitted up for that purpose, and the marvellous gains of the traffic, are strong opposing elements.

8. The Dunkin Act was carried some years ago in North Simcoe; but some flaw was found, and it was not enforced. I believe it would be carried now with a sweeping majority.

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Rev. ROBT. RODGERS.

4. I believe there is no remedy, unless the manufacture and sale is stopped. Every other remedy has been tried in vain. And why should not a paternal government be able to stop a traffic which was ruining the country?

8. No. I may state my opinion of that Act from my experience in another municipality. It is of no use, because there is no one appointed to see the provisions of the Act carried out. A prohibitory law would be equally useless unless there was some machinery provided for carrying it out. In respect of the opinion so often expressed that it would

be impossible to stop the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, I would cite the case of illicit distilling in Ireland, at the beginning of the present century, and how completely it was stopped by the English Government, after many fruitless attempts. About 1839 small private stills were as common in the South and West of Ireland as are taverns amongst us. It was generally supposed at the time that nothing would ever stop them. However, an Act was passed, by which the goods of any person found guilty of smuggling in this way were confiscated, and, I think, the guilty party was imprisoned; but, should the smuggler have no goods, then the township in which the still was found was fined. This course put an end to illicit whiskey stills, and, I doubt not, a similar law would drive whiskey out of this country.

I would here remark that I cannot be justly called a monomaniac on this subject. I belong to no temperance league or society, and never belonged to such. I was forced, by what I saw of suffering humanity, to my present position. For many years I was strongly opposed to what are called temperance societies, and to prohibitory liquor laws, but I can see no other way in which the English race is to escape premature decay, except it can be in some way freed from the enthralling bondage of intoxicating drink.

F. L. STEPHENSON, Clergyman of the Ch. of England,  
Officiating at Newboro', in the County of Leeds.

1. This is too well known to need enlargement. Intemperance is very prevalent in this community.

2. Love of strong drink and facilities for obtaining it.

3. These are patent to almost every one. Poverty, crime, disease and sudden death are among the results.

4. A prohibitory enactment by the Legislature!

5. Somewhat increased.

6. Probably not; but the former are nothing but (in general) dens of iniquity.

HOWARD D. STEELE, Presbyterian Minister, Ramsay.

### CLASS III.

TO SHERIFFS, COUNTY ATTORNEYS, MAGISTRATES AND CHIEF CONSTABLES.

1. Of those brought under your official notice for the past three years, how many were the victims of intemperance?

2. To what extent do your official records as well as your own observation, point to the use of intoxicating drinks as productive of crime?

3. What remedial measure would you suggest for the suppression of the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage?

4. Has the number of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors in your county increased or diminished during the last three years?

5. Are the regular Taverns as productive of injury to the community as the Saloons, Shops, Recesses, and other Groceries?

6. Is the public opinion, in your judgment, prepared to support a Prohibitory Liquor Law?

7. Has your Municipality made an effort to pass the Dunkin Act?

8. Was it successful?

9. If so, what has been the result?

1. From a careful analysis of the 340 answers to the above questions your Committee find the replies to the first question to be about "*Seven-tenths.*"

2. Reply to the second question "*Three-fourths of all the crime attributable to the use of intoxicating drinks.*"



3. In answering the third question about one-fourth, say :—Have fewer taverns, and higher license fees. Abolish shop licenses entirely.

Have the Government appoint officers specially to enforce the license laws.

Several say, “rigidly enforce the present license laws, and have the Government appoint an independent board to issue licenses. Several say, abolish the shops and saloons.

About five-eighths say, abolish the traffic entirely by prohibition. Prevent the manufacture and sale.

4. The replies to this question show the number of places where liquor is sold to have increased during the last three years about 5 per cent.

5. Nearly all agree that the regular taverns are not as productive of injury to the public, as the saloons, shops, &c.

Several say that, “Few habitual drunkards purchase their liquor at taverns, but buy it at shops and take it home to drink.

Many say, “a considerable number of the taverns are low, filthy drinking holes, but on the whole, saloons and shops do the most harm.

6. One-third of the replies answer this question in the affirmative ; two-thirds in the negative.

7, 8, 9. The answers to these questions show that 25 municipalities passed the Dunkin Act ; that in some cases the law worked well and was productive of good, but that in most cases something was wrong in connection with the passing of the law, as to form, notice or something else, and that on the whole the law did not do the good expected.

The following give a fair idea of all the replies in this class.

1. All excepting one.

2. Not less than nine-tenths are produced by intoxicating liquor.

3. Prohibition.

4. Increased.

5. No, but the others have evaded the law by taking out tavern licenses professing to have stalls and livery stables.

6. I think it is.

7. Yes ; eight or nine years ago, when the Act was first passed.

8. No, but it has since passed in adjoining municipalities.

9. Only recently passed here. Too recently to judge of results.

JOHN BEEMER, J.P.

1. From 60 to 100. Many cases are not recorded having been dismissed.

2. Fully three-fourths of the cases of crime were directly the result of the using of intoxicating drinks.

3. The most successful is complete and thorough prohibition by the Government of the manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquor. In the absence of the above I would recommend *moral suasion*, and that only—no half way legal measures.

4. Increased greatly.

J. EDWARD, J.P.,  
Peterborough.

1. I think that I might safely say that three-fourths of the cases that have come before me for the last three years have been caused by intemperance.

2. I should say that four-fifths of criminal cases are the result of drinking strong liquor.

3. I would say the suppression of liquor-making is the only remedy for the suppression of liquor-drinking.

7. We did pass it some years ago, but still the liquor was sold, and the liquor was drunk, and the municipality licensed the Taverns again.

8. It was not successful.
9. There was no good result from it.

JAMES FIFE, J.P.,  
Asphodel.

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1. Of the 98 persons charged with crimes triable at the Assizes, Sessions, and Judges' Criminal Courts, in 1870-1-2, at least 29 were intemperate. During those years, 684 persons were tried before Justices of the Peace, of whom 116 were charged with drunkenness; but as fully half the remainder were charged with *assault*, no doubt the greater part of those cases arose from intemperate drinking.

2. To the extent indicated in the above—say nearly half—though the proportion might, on investigation, be found to be much larger.

3. The prohibition of its manufacture and sale, except for mechanical and medicinal purposes. Or a large fee for a license, and severe penalties for infringement of the law. Prosecutions to be by paid inspectors.

4. Increased slightly.

5. I think taverns less injurious to the community than saloons, &c.

6. I think not.

7. No.

L. D. RAYMOND,  
County Attorney,  
Welland.

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1. Almost every case.  
2. I find intoxicating liquor to be the cause of all the crime brought under my notice.

3. Stop the manufacture, and put on a heavy import duty.

4. Increased.

5. Shops, saloons, and unlicensed groggeries are the worst, in my opinion. A Government inspector is required.

6. Yes, if the women are allowed a voice in the matter.

7. No.

A. C. DUNLOP, J.P.,  
Ashburnham.

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1. About one-half.  
2. From observation, we think that two-thirds of the crimes committed in our municipality may be traced to intoxicating liquors.

3. A prohibitory liquor law.

4. Increased.

5. The saloons, shops, recesses, and other groggeries are more productive of injury than taverns.

6. We are of the opinion that the community are not prepared, but are on the eve of it.

JOSEPH MITCHELL, J.P.  
MEREDITH CONN, J.P.

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2. No official records; but, from my own observation, I am fully convinced that three-fourths of the crime committed and misery induced, can be traced to intemperance.

3. Have less taverns, enforce the law, and grant no licenses to *saloons, recesses*, or *groggeries*.

4. They have increased.

5. They are not; but still the law should be put rigidly in force.

6. I do not think so.

7. They have not.

WILLIAM FINLAY, J.P.,  
Co. of Norfolk.



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1. Leaving out complaints for leaving employment and non-payment of wages, two-thirds were inspired by drink.

2. Of 48 cases tried during the past three years, 18 were directly connected with drink. Of the remaining 30, more than half were for unfulfilled time or non-payment of wages.

3. Chiefly the instruction of the people in the injurious chemical composition of intoxicating drink, statistics showing its disastrous moral and physical effects, and waste connected with its manufacture and use, with the benefits of sobriety.

5. All are engaged in training our youth to intemperate habits, saloons, recesses and grogeries, in addition to even worse habits.

6. Do not think that it is.

7. Some technical error was made in an effort for this purpose, and the attempt was not repeated.

JOHN RATCLIFF, J.P.,  
County Ontario.

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1. Nearly all.

2. From the effects of intoxicating drinks, crime is the general result.

7. Yes.

8. It was a dead failure.

9. Things remain as before.

W. ALLISON, J.P.,  
Bowmanville.

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2. About nine-tenths of the cases were caused, directly or indirectly, by intoxicating drinks.

3. To prohibit the manufacture and sale as a beverage.

5. No.

6. I think it is time to try it.

7. No.

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2. I firmly believe that the majority of crimes are committed through the influence of intoxicating liquors.

3. That the only remedy is prohibiting the manufacture and importation of liquors.

4. Increased.

5. They are not.

6. I think a majority would support it.

7. It has.

8. Yes ; by a majority of 140.

9. The tavernkeepers threaten to sell liquors, without license, in defiance.

D. W. MCCALL, J.P.  
Charlottetown, County of Norfolk.

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2. In nearly all the cases of crime brought before me, strong drink was directly or indirectly the cause.

3. To prevent distilling altogether, and sustain a prohibitory liquor law.

5. I believe the saloons and shops are most injurious to the better classes, and like the public taverns, they are the curse of our country.

6. The majority are.

JOHN W. MOORE, J.P.

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1. Seven-tenths.

2. Nine-tenths.

3. High licenses.
4. In this township (Harvey) stationary ; one or two sell without license.
5. No.
6. No.
7. No—no use—cannot be enforced.

WM. WOOD, J.P.,  
Peterboro.

1. About one-third.
2. I do not think that more than one-third of the crimes are to be attributed to intoxicating liquors.
3. Preventing the licensing of saloons, and the sale in small quantities in groceries, and limiting the number of taverns.
5. No ; the saloons, shops, and recesses are more injurious than the taverns.
6. I do not think it is.
7. No.

FRANCIS R. BALL,  
*C. C. Atty. Co.*  
Oxford.

1. Should think 60 or 70 per cent.
2. About 70 per cent of the cases coming under my notice.
3. Cannot suggest any, unless the prohibition of its manufacture here, and importation from abroad.
4. Slightly increased.
5. No, they are not.
6. I think not.
7. No.

J. R. MARTIN,  
*Co. Attorney and Clerk of the Peace,*  
Co. Haldimand.

3. Stop the manufacturing and importation for drinking purposes.
4. Considerably increased.
5. I am satisfied that more injury arises to the community from saloons and grogeries than from taverns.

ROBERT HOBSON,  
*Sheriff,*  
Co. Welland.

1. 124 out of 161.
2. About 75 per cent. of crime is caused by drunkenness.
3. By suppressing the manufacture, and preventing importation.
5. No.

R. MARTIN,  
*Sheriff.*

1. Out of a total of 247 prisoners, intemperate 131, temperate 116.
2. That five-eighths of the crimes are caused by the use of intoxicating drinks.
3. By limiting the number of taverns to the wants of the travelling public, abating saloons, shops, recesses, and other grogeries.
4. Decreased.
5. Certainly not.
6. Am of opinion that it is not.

EDMUND DUDY,  
*Sheriff, C. N.*



1. Two-thirds.
2. More than two-thirds of the crime committed, arises, directly or indirectly from the use of intoxicating liquors.
3. Prohibit the sale of it altogether.
4. Increased.

JAMES HUNTER.

1. Fully two-thirds.
2. To the extent of two-thirds of all the prisoners committed to gaol.
3. I can suggest nothing except a prohibitory liquor law.
5. Of the different classes of drinking places, taverns in my opinion produce the least injury.
6. I fear not, although public opinion is ripening rapidly for it,
7. No.

WM. GLASS,  
*Sheriff of Middlesex.*

1. One hundred and twenty-six, as shown by the gaol books.
2. To over two-thirds of all the committals to the gaol of this county.
3. The extinction of the liquor traffic and distilleries, except so far as alcohol may be required by chemists, and for mechanical purposes.
5. Not so much.
6. I think there is a great majority of the people of this county in favour of such law.

I would add, so far as my experience and observation go, that I consider abstinence from alcoholic drinks conducive to the strength of one's mind and body as well as longevity, and have now arrived at a period of nearly eighty years of age.

J. MACDONALD,  
*Sheriff County Huron.*

1. Twenty-one persons.
2. Productive of crime as against persons, not as against property.
3. Encourage the making of good wine and ale, as in France, but prohibit the traffic in ardent spirits entirely.
4. Slightly increased.
5. Not so productive of injury.
6. Probably two-thirds of the inhabitants are averse to a prohibitory liquor law.

JAS. MORRIS,  
*Sheriff Co. Renfrew.*

1. Of those committed to gaol to be tried, about 80 or 90, or about the one-half.
2. To a very great extent.
5. No.
6. Public opinion here in this county is not prepared for a prohibitory liquor law.

(Certified) W. H. BOWLBY,  
*County Attorney and Clerk of the Peace,*  
County of Waterloo.

3. A rigid enforcement of the present license law, coupled with the appointment of an independent License Board for each county, who will issue licenses and take them from holders who violate the law, and allow gambling and prostitution in their houses.

4.	Yes.	In 1869 there were	94
		1870	" 101
		1871	" 105
		1872	" 115 licenses issued.

5. No; not as the law is at present observed. Shops that sell by the glass, or where customers are habitually treated to intoxicating liquors, may be classed with unlicensed houses, and are the bane and curse of any community.

JULIUS P. SACHE,  
*County Court Attorney.*

1. About thirty-three per cent.
2. Thirty-three per cent.
3. Limitation of the number of places in which liquor is sold. Higher license fees, which would tend to increase the price, and inspection of the liquor to secure purity.
4. Increased.

WM. DOUGLAS,  
*County Attorney, Kent.*

5. No; but I would make the license fees still higher, and lessen the number of licences—say, according to population, or some other standard—so that the number may be diminished. I would increase the fees on shop licenses to sell liquors. The dearer they are made the fewer will be the patrons.

6. I believe it is rapidly becoming ripe for it.
7. No.

HENRY WM. PETERSON,  
*County Crown Attorney,  
County of Wellington.*

1. Nearly all claimed to have been under the influence of liquor, when the offence was committed.

2. To a very great extent.
3. In this district, I would suggest the suppression of the sale of licenses, tavern and shop.
4. Has kept about the same.
6. I am inclined to think that it is.
7. No, the revenue derived from the sale of licenses has in my opinion prevented the attempt.

JOHN W. HAMILTON,  
*Crown Attorney of the District of the Algoma.*

2. Judging from my own observations, I should say that at least seventy-five per cent. of the crime is due to the use of intoxicating liquors.

3. The entire suppression of the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors is the only means of putting an end to the evil.

As to remedial measures, I would suggest the stringent enforcement of the provisions of the license laws, by,

- (a) Public prosecutors, as provided in the last Act of the Legislature.
- (b) The doing away with the issue of shop licenses to persons who sell any other merchandise, confining the sale to those who sell nothing but liquors, and providing that such shops should have public notice affixed over them that they are licensed for the sale of liquors only.
- (c) The interdiction of habitual drunkards, and the withdrawal of the franchise from them until reformation.
4. With the construction of railways, and the increase in the population, the number has increased somewhat in the towns and villages, but is decreasing in the rural parts.
- 7, 8, 9. The Township of Pickering did pass it, but the Bill was quashed on account of insufficient publication of notice of the submission of the by-law.

JNO. E. FAREWELL,  
*County Crown Attorney,  
County of Ontario.*



1. On an examination of the records of this office since the spring of 1870, I find something over 90 per cent. of the offences for which fines and penalties have been inflicted upon the various persons brought before me during that time, can be traced directly to the immoderate use of strong drink.

2. In every way ; few, if any, are benefited by its unrestrained use, while a large portion of those who use it, are for the time being, made partially, if not wholly insane, and while in that condition, commit those offences in the punishment of which we crowd our jails and prisons with inmates.

3. I would say, a good tight prohibitory liquor law, backed if need be with the whole power of the Province to enforce it.

4. The answer is astounding, *over twelve hundred per cent.*, and still increasing in the same ratio.

5. On the whole I am inclined to think not. Yet it is a very difficult matter to decide ; it is simply a question of *degree*. The seeds of the disease having been sown, *the name* of the place from whence sold is to my mind a matter of little importance.

6. I have serious doubts of it. The moral sense of the community seems paralysed upon this subject. Men view with seeming indifference a disease or vice appalling in its effects and extent, which eats out the very heart of virtue and rectitude, and blights like a deadly mildew the "blooming promise of the human spring."

7, 8, 9. In conclusion, permit me to add that I regard the daily use of strong drink as the most fearful scourge with which our humanity to-day is afflicted.

D. D. VAN NORMAN,  
*Stipendiary Magistrate,*  
Thunder Bay.

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1. In 1870.....	Total prisoners.....	54	Victims of intemperance.....	34
" 1871.....	" ".....	39	" ".....	23
" 1872.....	" ".....	46	" ".....	26
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		139		83

2. Four cases out of five are the direct result of the use of intoxicating drink.

3. Total prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale.

4. Yes, as follows :—

In 1870 .....	No. of licenses.....	101
" 1871 .....	" .....	115
" 1872 .....	" .....	114

5. They are not, The disposing of liquor in shops and saloons is the greatest curse of the land.

6. Yes.

7. No.

ROBERT BRODDY,  
*Sheriff,*  
Co. Peel.

1. Seven hundred and sixty-one committals, but quite a number of them sent up several times ; but all are included in the above number.

2. There was not more than five per cent. of the above number sent to gaol for any other crime than drunkenness. The thefts, larcenies, or other crimes, were nearly all by parties who were not drunkards.

5. The taverns are less injurious, as they provide food as well as drink for their customers.

6. I think it is not.

7. The City of Kingston did, but failed. The county has not tried it.

WILLIAM FERGUSON,  
*Sheriff.*

1. About three-fourths.
  2. Three-fourths of all.
  3. Raise tavern licenses to not less than \$100, and made payable to Government instead of corporations, which would cut off a large number of low houses, which would be the greatest pests in the event of a prohibitory liquor law being passed.
  4. Increased greatly. Every little village is stuck full of them, sowing broadcast *ruin and death*.
  5. I think they are all alike. Their object is money at any cost.
  6. This is the most difficult question. I think something like the above is required to prepare public opinion to support such a law. The taverns are too numerous. The lowest class would give the most trouble.
- No. They grant licenses to make indigents, who cost us more than double the licenses.

THOMAS RUSSELL, J.P.,  
Co. of Peel.

1. Say one-half.
2. Equal to all other causes combined.
3. Trammel the miserable business in every possible way ; the proportion of liquor used per head is nowhere now as compared with the times when we used to get a gallon at 20 cents.
4. Diminished.
5. The regular taverns do us the least injury, because liquors upon the whole *cost more* there.
6. Quite so in the old settlements, but not so yet in *some* new ones.

ALEX. McLAREN,  
Caledon.

2. My own observation points to the use of intoxicating drinks as productive of nearly all the crimes committed.
3. Abolish the manufacture of intoxicating liquor.
4. I believe they have increased.
5. No.
6. Yes.
7. No.

JAMES MUNSIE, J.P.,  
Bolton Village.

3. Prohibit its manufacture and importation.
4. About the same.
5. No.
6. Yes.
7. Yes.
8. It was carried by the popular vote, but owing to some irregularity in the proceedings, the Council refused to ratify the by-law.

B. BELLMANT, J.P.

1. Out of 528 prisoners committed to the gaol of this county, 379 are put down as intemperate.
2. Two-thirds of the crime committed is attributable to the use of intoxicating liquors.
3. To abolish the sale of liquors in saloons and shops, recesses, and other groggeries, and to close all taverns at the hour of seven o'clock.
4. Increased.

5. I do not think taverns are as productive of injury as saloons, &c.
6. No.
7. None has been made.

J. FLINTOFF, Jr.,  
*Sheriff of Lambton.*

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2. My experience and observations lead me to believe that at least four-fifths of the crime brought under the notice of justices of the peace in this locality may be directly attributed to the use of intoxicating drinks.

3. First, that no shop, saloon, or other groggeries be licensed. Second, that the Government take the control of licenses entirely from municipal councils, and manage the issue and inspection through their county judicial officers. Third, that the fee for licenses be raised to a minimum in counties of \$60, and in cities \$100. Fourth, that the amount of accommodation required shall in the older settlements be very much increased.

4. I believe they have slightly increased.
5. They are not. There is more tippling in shops than taverns.
6. I do not think it is.
7. No.

L. R. BOLTON, J.P.

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1. Out of two hundred and fifty-one committed to the county jail, one hundred and fifty-seven were intemperate.

2. Nearly all those committed admitted that intemperance was the cause of their offending against the law. The use of intoxicating drinks is productive of domestic unhappiness, and frequently prompts the commission of criminal offences.

3. The suppression of all saloons, and a very heavy charge for licenses to hotel keepers, which would cause low-class taverns to disappear.

5. They are not.
6. No.
7. No.

JOS. W. MAUGHAN,  
*Sheriff Co. Grey.*

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1. Nearly all; in fact only one case was brought under our notice that was not.

2. Nearly all the cases brought before us were caused either directly or indirectly by their use.

3. The punishment of all persons found drunk by a government official, and some means devised by which the transgressor would have to pay the costs and fine.

4. It is our opinion that the increase of such places has not kept pace with the increase of the population, owing in a great measure to the stringency of the Dunkin Act.

5. No.
6. We think not.
7. No.

ROB. A. STRICKLAND, J.P.  
ROBERT CASEMENT, J.P.

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1. Thirty-six. The whole number of adults brought under my official notice during that period being forty-four.

2. About four-fifths. In cases accompanied by violence, almost every one is attributable to the use of intoxicating drinks.

3. A prohibitory liquor law. The Government having power to appoint a public prosecutor in each county to enforce it.



4. The number has not increased or diminished for several years.

5. They are not. Few, if any, habitual drunkards obtain their liquor at the taverns. If shops were not granted licenses, I believe drunkenness would materially diminish.

6. I think that it is, in this county. The only difficulty would be as to laying of informations against offenders, unless a public prosecutor was appointed. There is a false delicacy about informing.

7. Yes, it was passed in 1864.

8. No. It only remained in force a short time, having been quashed by the Court. There were very few prosecutions, and I think only one was successful. However, there was less drinking while it was in force.

JOHN DEWAR,  
*County-Attorney, Halton.*

1. 52 commitments to the gaol within the above time, of which 18 were temperate, 34 intemperate; and had the salaried constables done their duty there would have been at least one-third more of intemperate cases.

2. From a long life, now over 70 years, intoxicating liquors have been the prolific cause of the greatest number of crimes, and some of the worst cases. A relative became enslaved to the demon, after many attempts to master the vice in despair; he committed suicide about two years since; was once a fine young man, and fascinating in his manners.

3. Thorough prohibition of manufacture and importation; while it is made and imported, it will be bought and sold.

6. The majority are in favour of prohibition.

RICHARD CARNEY,  
*Sheriff,*  
*Algoma District.*

NOTE.—The authorities of the American village opposite, under the Law of the State of Michigan, with commanding officer of the garrison, have suppressed the liquor traffic. Very heavy fines have been imposed. The toppers, being deprived of liquor on their own side, have resorted to our side to gratify a depraved, morbid appetite, which is keenly felt by the authorities and respectable inhabitants of said American Village, one ice bridge, not yet burst up, having afforded facilities for crossing from side to side.

On St. Patrick's day, a regular carnival commenced, and continued for three days, by men from American side. One innkeeper took over his bar about \$150 for liquor alone. A respectable person, who had occasion to go in several times on the second day, describes a scene: In one corner was a man on his hands and knees and head, in which position he was for hours as he saw him; in another corner was another, on his knees, and leaning on a bench, with a bucket under his nose; and on the floor were several stretched out insensibly drunk. That was at one place out of three. Since then another license has been granted. A municipal councillor keeps a boarding-house for respectable persons; he had kept a tavern, or sold liquors, under license, but gave it up. He has, it is said, let the bar-room to his son, to whom the license has been granted. The whole property, real and personal, is the father's. As a licensed liquor-selling innkeeper, he could not be elected for councillor; as a councillor, a liquor license could not be granted to him, so he votes for granting it to his son. In my humble opinion it is illegal, being an evasion of the law. The American authorities now arrest and put in gaol every one returning from our side the worse for liquor, which is having some effect.

The forthcoming election, the friends of thorough prohibition intend to test the question, and in my opinion think we shall succeed.

R. CARNEY.

Addenda.—I have seen quite a number of Indians land at our wharf sober and respectable, at the latter end of April or beginning of May, on close of sugar-making. In about half an hour they would be drunk and dancing on the street opposite, what custom of society would call a respectable merchant's shop, the damnable compound inflaming the brain in a short time. The Episcopal Minister at Carden River threatened the merchant

with prosecution if he did not desist giving the Indians under his charge his hellish concoctions.

Since writing first part, a fight took place among some fellows who have been drinking, more or less, all day, in a tavern opposite my house.

Within the last month the Roman Catholic clergymen in charge of Indians at Mesorunling, Manitoulin Island, prosecuted the merchants and innkeepers at Little Current, *alias* Village of Shaftesbury, for selling liquor to their Indians. At the first hearing a lot of fellows were gathered and primed sufficiently for mischief, when they carried off the Indian witness and frightened the others, when they skedaddled. The clergyman left also as quick as possible. No violence was intended. However, the justices held an adjourned court, and fined all pretty heavily.

R. CARNEY.

1. About thirty per cent.
2. I am of opinion that two-thirds of the crimes committed are to be attributed to the use of intoxicating drinks.
3. I would remove the whole power of licensing from the Municipal Councils to the Government.
4. Increased.
5. I think not.
6. I *wish it was*, but doubt it at *present*.
7. Yes. Did so for some years, and passed it.
8. Yes, until the Council, *unasked*, repealed it.
9. Since we have license again, drunkenness has increased.

P. PEARCE, J.P.,  
County of Peterboro'.

2. Two cases of murder.
3. A stringent Prohibitory Liquor Law.
4. Increased.
5. Yes.
6. Yes.
7. It has been passed in several of the local municipalities.
8. No.
9. The Dunkin Act appeared to be faulty ; on that account proceedings were quashed before the Courts by friends of the liquor traffic.

CHARLES CHUTE, J.P.,  
County of Elgin.

1870.	1871.	1872.
1. Intemperate.....35	Intemperate.....32	Intemperate.....24
Temperate.....10	Temperate.....12	Temperate..... 9
Total.....45	Total.....44	Total.....33

2. In my opinion, three-fourths of the crime committed is attributable to the use of intoxicating liquors, either directly or indirectly.

3. Increase the fees for license, and issue licenses to hotels only ; and remove the issue of licenses out of the hands of the municipal authorities, and have the inspectors appointed by Government. Take the duty off beer and porter, and increase it on all other spirituous liquors, so as to put it beyond the reach of the common class of drunkards.

4. Diminished.

5. No. My opinion is, that saloons, shops, recesses, and other grogeries, are productive of the greatest amount of evil, and that in no case should licenses be granted to such persons.

6. I have no hesitation in saying that public opinion is entirely opposed to it, not because they do not desire it, but because it is impracticable—merely a law that cannot be carried out on account of the indifference of those most anxious to have the law passed.

7. The Dunkin Bill was carried in this county, and in about six months thereafter repealed.

G. C. MCKINDSAY,  
*Sheriff,*  
Co. Halton.

- 
1. Eighty-seven.
  2. To a very great extent.
  3. A more stringent license law, and county inspectors appointed by the Government.
  4. They have slightly increased.
  5. They are not.
  6. Although there is a strong feeling in favour of a prohibitory law, yet I hardly think it would carry if put to vote.
  7. No.

GEO. KEMPT,  
*Sheriff,*  
Co. Victoria.

- 
1. Total number confined in gaol for the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 446. Of this number 371 were intemperate.
  2. Have no effectual record, except gaol books. See answer to above.
  3. Stop the manufacture and importation.
  4. Supposed to have diminished a little.
  5. They are not.
  6. I don't think it is.
  7. It has not.

R. A. WADDELL,  
*Sheriff,*  
Cobourg.

#### CLASS IV.

TO THE JUDGES, POLICE AND STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES, AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1. What proportion of the crimes tried under your jurisdiction, can be traced to intemperance?
2. Do you consider licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, productive of crime?
3. What remedial measures against intemperance will you kindly suggest as best calculated to arrest the evil?
4. Have the number of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors in your county increased or diminished during the last three years?
5. Are the regular Taverns as productive of injury to the community as the Saloons, Shops, Recesses, and other Grogeries?
6. Is public opinion, in your judgment, prepared to support a Prohibitory Liquor Law?
7. Has your Municipality made an effort to pass the Dunkin Act?
8. Was it successful?
9. If so, what has been the result?

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To this class several hundred answers have been returned from which your Committee gather the information that average answers to the questions will stand about as follows:—



1. More than three-fourths.
2. Over half answer this question affirmatively.
3. One-third reply to this question prohibition.
4. The aggregate answers denote a slight increase, especially in cities and towns.
5. Most of the replies to this question are to the effect that saloons, shops, &c., do more harm in the way of producing drunkenness than the regular taverns.
6. It appears from the answers to this question that public opinion is not yet prepared to support a prohibitory liquor law.
- 7, 8, 9. Many municipalities have made an effort to pass the Dunkin Act, and in several places the law was passed, but in most cases the expected good did not flow from it.

Your Committee append a sample of the replies received under this class as follows:—

1. More than half directly, much more indirectly.
2. By *encouraging* intoxication, the seller having paid for the license, makes it pay by selling all he can without being open to prosecution, and risking that to a great extent.
3. Prohibition.
4. Increased.
5. No. The regular tavern-keeper consults his interest by keeping a check on disorderly conduct which might be displeasing to boarders, &c., saloons *should not be licensed*, they do no good, are useless for any purpose except encouraging drunkenness; appeals should not lie against Magistrates' convictions, except on questions of fact. As the law now is, the fact may be proved, but an informality in the information, or the conviction destroys the whole, leaving the guilty to go free, and the innocent complainant to pay costs. Saloons exist for no other purpose or use than to afford facilities for drinking and dissipation.
6. Yes.
7. Yes, some years ago, an effort was made, but was defeated by a few votes, and the facilities for appealing against Magistrates' convictions in liquor cases, and the risk an informer or complainant runs of having to defend an appeal; and in consequence of some technical informality in the magistrates' proceedings, being made liable for heavy costs, prevent complaints and leaves the liquor-sellers masters of the situation.

1. About one-fourth.
2. The legal sanction and assumed respectability afforded by the licensing system, extend and multiply the evil, and in the sanctioned use, habits are contracted which lead to that want of self control in the use whence springs crime?
3. Higher and educated classes should set example of abstinence, by example as well as precept. (2) Physicians should not prescribe it. (3) The Legislature should curtail and control it. (a) By abolishing shop and saloon licenses. (b) Increasing fees on tavern licenses, in which municipalities should have no interest. (c) By prohibiting the keeping open a bar-room at any time. The temptation should never be flaunted before mens' eyes. (d) Subsidizing temperance houses in thinly settled localities.

4.	In 1870.....105	} In County of Bruce.
	1871.....113	
	1872.....129	

5. I think not. And that shops and saloons being closed as to the liquor traffic, most effectual measures should be adopted for the suppression of all grogeries. The abolition of shop licenses would exert a salutary influence in this direction.

6. No. But a rigid inspection of all intoxicating drinks exposed for sale, would be considered a great boon.

7. Not as a county. One township did. (The Township of Bruce).

8. Yes.

9. No good resulted. The traffic continues, although not so openly as before.

J. J. KINGSMILL,

*Judge County of Bruce.*

1. About one-half.

2. In no respect. The effect of licensing is chiefly to divert a part of the profits of the liquor trade from the dealers to the municipal treasurers ; as much or more liquor would be sold if there were no licenses. License dealers are subject to police inspection. The license money has some slight effect in restricting the number of dealers. Crimes are caused by the immoderate use of intoxicating beverages, not by licensing the sale of them.

3. 1. Reduce the number of taverns to two, and the number of other drinking places to one, for every 1,000 of the population of towns and cities. 2. Increase the amount of license money. 3. Increase the duties and excise on spirits. 4. Abolish all duty and excise on beer. 5. Enact that no spirituous liquor shall be sold in shops in quantities less than one quart ; that no person shall sell spirits without a license, and that no person shall appear on the public streets drunk. 6. Enact that any person committing any breach of these regulations shall be punished, not by fine, but by imprisonment in the common gaol at hard labour, upon being summarily convicted before a police magistrate or justice of the peace, and that all appeals from such convictions, shall be summarily disposed of by the county judge without a jury. 7. Enact that no municipal council shall remit any part of the license money. These measures may perhaps restrain intemperance, but I fear that men cannot be made temperate by legislation.

4. It has slightly increased in the City of Kingston, the numbers being respectively as follows :—

1870.....	116
1871.....	124
1872.....	125

There is an increase outside the city.

6. No. The majority are against it, and those of its friends who have considered the subject, do not think that such a law could be executed.

7. Yes.

8. No. It was defeated by a large majority.

J. W. BURROWES,  
*County Judge, Frontenac.*

1. The crimes which come under my jurisdiction are chiefly larcenies and offences of that description, which are not generally traceable to drunkenness, as assaults often are ; I should say that probably one-fourth of the cases coming under my jurisdiction are traceable to intemperance.

2. The sale of it, in certain places, such as saloons, shops, grogeries, causes an assemblage of persons to meet there, generally consisting of low and depraved characters, resulting in fighting and disorders ; not that the absence of these places would effectually cure the evil, because such people would probably to some extent meet elsewhere. But at all events the absence of them would prevent the stigma, that by Legislative sanction such places are permitted.

3. I have little faith in coercive measures, in restraint upon selling the article, further than to stop the sale of intoxicating liquors in saloons, shops, and such like places. I look to the elevation of the moral and religious tone of the people as the effectual remedy.

4. They have increased, but I do not think they have done so, much beyond the increase of population, except in particular localities where considerable numbers of artizans, &c., congregate by reason of newly established manufactories.

5. I do not think they are.

WILLIAM ELLIOT,  
*Judge County Middlesex,*  
London.

2. I consider licensing a preventive of crime, at any rate the only way of exercising any control over crime produced by drinking.

3. Make a good license law and enforce it. It is impossible to put a stop to the use of intoxicating liquors. I was in Maine when the Maine liquor law was first tried, and the only effect was, that we had to pay double for bad spirits of what was charged before for good.

4. Not increased to any great extent.

5. Not by any means ; one saloon or sample room as the shops are called which have a retail license, will do more harm than half a dozen decent taverns.

6. Certainly not.

H. W. PRICE,  
*Judge of Welland.*

2. Intoxication is a source of crime, and as licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks facilitates the procurement of them as well by *immoderate* as by *moderate* drinkers, it is so far instrumental to the result—at the same time the licensed vendor is concerned to make his calling profitable by selling all he can—not caring too frequently to consider the consequences in individual cases ; nor feeling under any responsibility to do so.

4. I am informed they have increased considerably.

5. I think not.

6. Not one I think absolutely prohibitory, but I think public opinion is prepared to support measures for the more stringent control of its sale and manufacture ; and I think that by the means suggested in answer to question No. 3, it may become favourable to the prohibition of both.

7. It has not.

J. G. STEVENSON,  
*Judge County Court,  
Haldimand.*

1. Seven-eighths of the crimes are traceable to intemperance.

2. I consider houses licensed to sell intoxicating liquors as affording an habitual resort for persons, particularly young men, and being recognized by law they are frequented with impunity ; persons thus resorting to such houses become idlers and drunkards, and in order to maintain themselves without work have recourse to crimes.

3. 1st. Total prohibition, but failing that ; 2nd. A strict surveillance over licensed houses. To compel the closing of bars at 7 o'clock in the evening, and rendering a breach thereof a forfeiture of the license. In cases when a wife or other relation notifies the inn-keeper not to give liquor, and the notice is disregarded, a similar penalty of forfeiture of license would tend to do good.

4. They have diminished, I think.

5. I am inclined to think that they are.

6. Yes.

WM. H. WILKINSON,  
*Judge Co. Court,  
Lennox and Addington.*

1. Most of them. The exceptions are few.

2. It gives the sanction of law to an acknowledged immorality. The license issued by the Governor is a direct and distinct warrant to sell. It is true, there are reservations and restrictions placed in the license ; but these are like reservations in patents issued by the Crown, which formerly reserved all mines of gold and silver, and *white pine trees* growing, being found on land granted by the Crown. They are never looked after.

D. T. HUGHES,  
*Judge,  
St. Thomas.*



1. Three-fourths.
2. There can be no doubt of it.
3. Prohibit the distillation and the importation of spirituous liquors.
4. Increased, to what extent I do not know.
5. No. But some of the *irregular taverns* are, and should be suppressed.
6. Moderate drinkers and sincere Christians are prepared; but what proportion they bear to the rest, I am not prepared to say.
7. No.

GEO. S. IRWIN,  
*Judge County Court.*

- 
1. One-half.
  2. In not putting the restrictions embodied in the present law in force.
  3. By employing detectives to enforce the law.
  4. Decreased; but without any decrease in the consumption.
  5. No.
  6. Doubtful.

JAMES RIDDELL, J.P.,  
County Norfolk.

- 
1. A large proportion.
  2. I cannot say that it is.
  3. The licensing none except persons who are sober and of good character, and a stricter attention to the morals and education of the youth of the country.
  4. I think they are about the same.
  5. I should say not.
  6. I believe not.
  7. No.

GEO. SHERWOOD,  
*County Court Judge.*

- 
2. One-half.
  3. A prohibitory law.
  4. Not in this section, to my knowledge.
  5. I think the saloons, shops, recesses, and other groggeries, the most productive of injury.
  6. I think it is.
  7. Not to my knowledge.

J. P.

---

1. A large share of it, but I cannot say what proportion is directly traceable to intemperance.

2. By attracting the young and inexperienced, who, when excited give way to evil passions, and often have recourse to crime in order to procure the means of satisfying the appetite or desire for liquor.

3. Temperance Societies have done much for so far, but until the Clergy and the leaders of society generally, put forth their moral influence by precept and by example, prohibitory laws will not avail.

4. The number has increased in the City of Ottawa, but lessened in the Townships, the rural population consequently much improved. The Township of Fitzroy, has this year refused to grant any license.

5. I think they are quite as much, if not more so.

6. I think not, taking the county as a whole.

7. I do not think the act is in force in any township, nor am I aware that steps were directly taken to pass it. Fitzroy comes near it in practice.

N.B.—While cities and towns derive so large a revenue from tavern licenses, it is difficult to limit the number of licenses to the proper wants of the place.

C. ARMSTRONG,  
*County Judge.*

1. Five of every six.
2. It is the root almost of every crime, in my opinion.
3. Strictly prohibiting the manufacturing and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage.
4. Increased.
5. About the same in proportion to their numbers.
6. Most certainly.
7. Not any as yet.

J. P.

1. I think about one-fourth.
2. By licensing saloons and other places solely for the sale of liquors.
3. To grant licenses only to persons who are known to keep respectable hotels, and not to any groceries or saloons.
5. *By no means* ; there are however some taverns in this county as bad as saloons and other groggeries, they are exceptions.
6. I think not, but in favour of a more strigent license law.
7. No.

J. P.

1. About two-thirds.
2. In almost every respect.
3. Prohibition of manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors.
4. I find that, on inquiry, the number has decreased.
5. By no means ; I consider the licensed saloons and groggeries are the hot-beds of intemperance.
6. If submitted to a vote of this county, I believe the vote would be in favour of prohibition.
7. No. From the fact the judges have declared that it is almost impossible to pass a by-law under this Act that cannot be quashed.

J. P.

1. Probably one-third.
2. Would not think it productive of crime if confined to respectable hotels.
3. A judicious system of licensing hotels.
4. Rather diminished, as far as I can learn.
5. I think not. No saloons in this county.
6. I think not.
7. No.

Z. BURNHAM,  
*County Judge.*

2. Three-fourths.
3. Total Prohibition.
4. Increased.
5. No.
6. Yes.
7. Yes.
8. Carried by a large majority.
9. Less Drinking and crime.

J. P.

1. About four-fifths.
2. I verily believe that nine-tenths of all the crimes committed in the country are directly or indirectly the result of intoxication.
3. A prohibitory law.
4. No increase.
6. I believe it is,
7. Yes, but was defeated by a small majority.

ADAM BEAM, J.P.

1. About four-fifths.
2. I think I may safely say nine-tenths of all crimes committed in the country result directly or indirectly from the sale of intoxicating liquors.
3. A prohibitory law.
4. Remain about the same.
5. In most cases there are ; it depends greatly upon the character of the tavernkeepers.
6. I believe it is.
7. Yes, in 1865 ; but was defeated by a small majority.

JACOB ALMAS, J.P.

1. At least one half.
2. It facilitates instead of preventing their use.
3. Indemnify those engaged in its manufacture, and prohibit its use except as a medicine.
4. Judging from the numbers licensed there has been a slight increase—say from 10 to 15 per cent.
5. I see no difference.
6. I think it is, here.
7. It has not.

JAS. SMITH,  
County Judge,  
Victoria.

#### CLASS 5.

#### TO CORONERS.

1. What proportion of cases brought under your notice as Coroner has been the result of intemperance?
2. What prompt, efficient, remedial measure against intemperance can you suggest?

1. An examination of the 88 papers returned from Coroners shows that 6-10ths of the cases coming under their observation officially were directly attributable to intemperance.

2. One-third answer, "Prohibition."

One-sixteenth say, "Punish the drunkard at hard labour."

One eighth say, "Use moral suasion, and educate the people."

One-tenth say, "Make the license laws more stringent, and let Government officers be appointed to enforce the same."

One-twelfth say, "Abolish the sale in shops entirely."

One-tenth say, "Reduce the number of taverns to one for every 500 or 600 of the population."

The following are appended as a synopsis of the whole in this class :—

1. From July, 1869, till the present date, I have held *seven inquests*. Three from intemperance.



2. Make those who sell liquor responsible for the effects produced by the liquor they sell.

WM. W. ROSE.

1. I have held seven inquests during the last three years. One committed suicide by hanging—a notorious drunkard. Another died in a bar-room, in a drunken fit. Another was burnt to death in a stable, last March, whither he had gone when drunk, and was supposed to have burnt the building in trying to light his pipe. Another—a habitual drunkard—died last winter in his sleigh, while in a fit of intoxication. The other three were accidental deaths, the causes of which could not be attributed to drink. (Two cases died this winter here from being frozen while intoxicated, but no inquest was held.)

2. I am unable to say what measures would be best; but, after twenty years' observation, I would recommend the abolition of shop licenses altogether, the imposition of a heavy tavern license, a strict inspection of taverns by a county inspector, a public prosecutor for all violations of the law, and the restriction of the liquor traffic as much as possible to houses where nothing else would be sold. The most important measure, however, in my opinion, would be the abolishing of the shop licenses.

JOSEPH CARBERT, M.D.

*Coroner.*

2. Making the present laws more stringent, and effectually carrying them out.

ALEX. R. STEPHEN,

*Coroner, C. S.*

1. About 15 per cent.

2. The imposition of a heavy duty on its manufacture and introduction to the country, the stopping of its indiscriminate sale at hotels, saloons, &c., and licensing under heavy license one house to every—of population in each municipality, to sell in quantities not less than a pint, and then only on a certificate from Physician or Magistrate under heavy penalty.

D. H. HARRISON, M.D.,

*Coroner, Co. Perth.*

1. About 30 per cent.

2. Limit the sale of liquor to Druggists, and only then to be sold on the order of the attending Physician in case of sickness.

CHAS. DOUGLAS, M.D.

1. Fully 80 per cent.

2. 1st. That a Government Bureau be established to issue licenses. Inspect liquors, and otherwise attend to the proper working of the license Bureau.

2nd. That there be but one licensed house for each 500 inhabitants in any village, town, or city.

3rd. No grocer be allowed to sell spirituous or malt liquors.

4th. No license to be granted to saloon-keepers to sell spirituous liquors.

5th. Imprisonment at hard labour for selling without license.

C. E. EWING,

*Coroner.*

1. About one-half.

2. Nothing. A few such men as Mahomet, or in later years as Father Mathew could do the work, but we have them not. The ministers of religion—if they were true men—would have prevented the necessity of the Legislative enquiry.

Legislation on the subject will be a farce.

THOS. BEALL,

*Coroner.*

1. One-third directly or indirectly.

2. Every person that uses intoxicating drinks as a beverage should be made pay a yearly license not less than \$5.00.

And a stricter law to punish parties for selling or giving it to any person that has not his or her license.

And compel every Township to have a lock up. And three or more persons appointed by the Government in each City, Town and Township, to see that the law is not broken.

H. J. TAYLOR,  
*Coroner.*

1. Over three-fourths, at a moderate estimate.

2. Fine any man who is intoxicated one hundred dollars, or six months' imprisonment. Fine any man giving or furnishing liquor in any way, to any person, four hundred dollars or twelve months' imprisonment, unless by the written order of a medical doctor. Fine any doctor four hundred dollars or twelve months' imprisonment for giving an order to any person when not needed for medical purposes.

Any half-way legislation will not do. Legislate for this as for any other great crime and you will crush it. If this can be made law it will effectually cure the disease.

J. PHILIP, M.D.

1. For the past three years I have held thirteen inquests, should say that one-half of those were caused, either directly or indirectly, by intemperance.

2. Would suggest the total suppression of the liquor traffic (from importation, manufacture, or sale) by an Act of Parliament, as the only sure remedy against this terrible scourge, and believe that a large majority of the electors of this county would cheerfully support such a measure.

GORDON WILLSON,  
*Coroner.*

1. I have had but one inquest within the time specified; intemperance was the cause.

2. I am strongly in favour of inebriate asylums.

DR. KING,  
*Coroner.*

1. Nine-tenths. I might safely say that every inquest I ever held, the death could be traced to intemperance.

2. Entire prohibition. I believe that nothing short of this will accomplish much good.

JOS. D. BOOTH,  
*Coroner.*

2. The total suppression of the traffic is the only remedial measure against intemperance that I can suggest, and this should be by Legislative enactment, and not left in the discretion of municipalities.

ANGUS BELL,  
*Coroner.*

1. One-fourth.

2. No liquor store to sell less than ten gallons. Make the innkeeper responsible by fine and imprisonment.

WM. NOBLE RUTLEDGE,  
*Coroner.*

1. Seven out of ten, or seventy per cent.
2. The entire prohibition of the manufacture and sale as a beverage.

G. S. AYLSWORTH,  
*Coroner.*

1. At least  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , or more.
2. Stop the manufacture and sale.

W. A. SCLEAFIELD,  
*Coroner.*

I have been a coroner over 15 years, and I cannot recollect but one case brought under my notice but was the result of intemperance.

2. To punish it as a crime by imprisonment and hard labour. Compel the peace officers, by immediate forfeiture of their office, to enforce the law, and see, as far as possible, that no evasion takes place. The officers must enforce the law until there is an improvement in public opinion.

P. H. CLARK,  
*Coroner.*

1. In seven cases, within three years, four deaths have been caused by intemperance.

2. I have no confidence in a compulsory prohibitory law. I would suggest that the tax on the manufacturer be largely increased. It is necessary that the amounts paid by wholesale dealers as license should be largely increased. It is of greater necessity that prompt action should be taken in the matter of tavern and shop licenses, that their numbers may be reduced. The price of liquors raised by increase of license ten times its present price, is, in my opinion, the only means to suppress it as a beverage among the better classes, and place it beyond the reach of the poor.

J. T. MULLIN,  
*Coroner.*

1. Of twenty inquests that I have held, I think a majority of them have been caused by intemperance.

2. I would advise a stringent liquor law, rigidly enforced wherever the article is for sale.

HENRY KALAR.

1. Seventy-five per cent.
2. Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

J. G. ELWOOD,  
*Coroner.*

1. About one-quarter of the cases brought under my notice are traceable to intemperance.

2. The most effectual way to suppress intemperance unquestionably is to suppress the manufacture, and prohibit the importation. I would suggest that it be made obligatory on the license inspector to see that the present law is strictly adhered to. I may say that nearly all the taverns in this section of country sell on Saturday nights, Sundays, and Monday mornings, and it appears to be nobody's business; and unless the tavern-keepers happen to get on bad terms with some person, they sell without molestation. I would suggest that the license inspector be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, recommended by some temperance organization of the municipality. This is the only way that I can suggest to procure a man who will really attend to the duty. He will then be



backed by the organization. So long as the council appoint the inspector, they will not choose one who is very strict, as the tavern-keepers will oppose their re-election if the law is enforced.

ZENAS B. LEWIS,  
*Coroner.*

- 
1. Three-fourths, at least.
  2. Prohibition to its fullest extent.

JOHN RANNIE,  
*Coroner.*

- 
1. 1870, but of 2 cases, none from intemperance.  
1871, but of 2 cases, - 1 from intemperance.  
1872, but of 3 cases, 3 from intemperance.
  2. Prohibition.

WM. G. MIDDLETON,  
*Coroner.*

- 
1. I have never kept any record. Think about one-third.
  2. Devising such means as will cause at least three-fourths of the taverns to be shut up.

D. S. BOWLBY, M.D.,  
*Coroner.*

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1. On an average, at least one-half of deaths needing inquests have been from intemperance.

2. There is no radical remedy for the evil but total prohibition. If that cannot be procured at present, then I propose to make it felony, to adulterate liquors or sell such, to abolish public rooms for drinking, to disfranchise a drunkard, to increase the price of licenses, to collect damages from a tavern-keeper who is found to make a man drunk, whether notified or not, by any relations or guardians of the inebriate; in short, to make the business of manufacturing and selling liquors as onerous and disreputable as possible.

DANIEL CLARK, M.D.

- 
1. Fifty-five per cent.
  2. Prohibition.

G. H. SWAN,  
*Coroner.*

---

1. Two-fifths. I have held but five inquests since my appointment, and two of that number died from liquor.

2. Three channels through which reformation is to flow, viz: 1. The Government.  
2. As an adjunct, the pulpit. 3. The press, legislative prohibition, and a proper education of the people, is the only effectual remedy for the awful scourge, intemperance.

HENRY ADAMS,  
*Assistant Coroner, Co. Oxford.*

- 
1. Two-thirds of all the cases.
  2. Simply a prohibition of sale and manufacture.

GEORGE DUNCAN,  
*Coroner.*

1. During the last three years I held inquests on four different cases, the cause of death being in each case the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors ; two of the cases being suicides while in delirium tremens. No other cases investigated by me.

2. The total suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except for medicinal purposes ; a frightful proportion of the misery and crime in this vicinity being caused by intemperance.

JOHN GIBSON,  
Coroner.

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1. In all cases where I held inquests intemperance has been the direct or indirect cause of death (two-thirds direct).

2. By making all kinds of liquors including alcohol, *poisons*, (legally) and confining their sale to druggists under a strict law similar to *poisons proper*.

J. M. B. WOODS, M.D.,  
Coroner.

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1. About one-third.

2. Stop the manufacture of alcohol, except for medicinal purposes. Prohibit the sale of all intoxicating drinks.

R. ASTLEY CORBETT.

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1. About 3 out of 5.

2. I cannot suggest any, for I believe there is no perfect one, that will put a stop to it.

J. KNIGHT RIDDALL, M.D.,  
Coroner.

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1. About two-fifths.

2. Prohibition.

JAMES O. GATES,  
Coroner.

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1. Thirty per cent.

2. The cases on which I sat as coroner, where death resulted, or was accelerated by intemperance, were all caused by Canadian whisky.

I would suggest the prohibition of whisky, and licensing of beer houses ; and that spirit in any form only be sold by druggists, and then not without a written order from a medical man.

THOMAS CUMINES,  
Coroner, County of Welland.

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1. I should say that fully one-third of all cases are directly traceable to the use of alcoholic stimulants in excess.

2. *Absolute compulsory prohibition* is the only real remedy for this great evil. If that is not practicable, I should recommend the strict enforcement of the present law relating to the sale of liquors which in its main provisions is very good ; the great evil is not much in the sale and consumption of pure distilled liquors, as to the inferior compounds so generally sold, which, in many cases, are doctored and *adulterated with vilely poisonous substances*. I think also that there are too many low, inferior taverns licensed in all towns and villages ; and I would further recommend the inspection by a qualified scientific men of all liquors sold either by wholesale or retail, especially the latter.

P. PALMER BURROWS, M.D.,  
Coroner.

1. The only case that has come under my official notice was an inquest during the past year in a case of drowning, the direct result of intemperance. The baleful effects of liquor selling in this community is plainly and painfully evident.

2. The only prompt and efficient way to remedy intemperance in my opinion is agitation by the friends of temperance, and legislation by the Parliament. Prohibition to make or sell intoxicating liquors is, I believe, the legitimate and constitutional duty of our statesmen. Thus moral suasion and legal suasion should be combined to abate this great curse of our country.

R. A. ROE,  
*Coroner,*

1. Within the last three years, I held seven inquests, and had it not been for intoxicating liquor, I would have had only one, the other six inquests showed distinctly that whiskey was the cause of the death.

2. Nothing but total prohibition will remedy the evil, which if we had, there would not be more than one inquest for the ten, that there is now.

THOMAS EYRE,  
*Coroner.*

1. *Three to one*; alcohol when swallowed as raw spirits or high wines, acts as a poison and death may be produced almost instantaneously.

2. I suggest a prohibitory liquor law, as moral suasion has failed to stay the tide of intemperance.

ALEX. A. BEATON,  
*Coroner, Co. Prescott.*

## CLASS VI.

TO SUPERINTENDENTS AND INSPECTORS OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, AND POOR HOUSES, WARDENS OF PENITENTIARIES, INSPECTORS OF GAOLS AND REFORMATORIES, GAOL SURGEONS, AND OVERSEERS OF HOUSES OF REFUGE.

1. What proportion of those who have come under your charge have been the victims of intemperance?

2. How far do you consider the health of the intemperate to be affected by total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, suddenly enforced?

3. What remedial measures against intemperance do you suggest?

The returns from this class are not numerous. Your Committee annex a few as a fair index to the whole.

1. I find that the patients admitted to this Hospital who were suffering from intemperate habits (either remote or immediate) represented a percentage of five-eleventh (5-11).

2. I think that by a judicious and gradual discontinuance of the use of intoxicating drinks, that in a very large proportion of cases the relief will be permanent.

3. An abolition of all petty grogeries, and a strict enforcement of the existing liquor laws.

Also a Home or Hospital for inebriates, where they may be properly cared for.

J. H. MCCOLLUM,  
*Med. Supt.,*  
Toronto General Hospital.

1. Seventy-five per cent.

2. A transient prostration of the nervous system, followed by a marked improvement in the general health.



3. Prohibit the sale, manufacture and importation of all intoxicating liquors.

JAMES B. MORDEN, M.D.,  
*Gaol Surgeon,*  
Picton, Co. Prince Edward.

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1. Thirty-four out of forty.
  2. Very much improved.
  3. A very great reduction in the number of licenses issued to saloons ; in fact, would advocate the discontinuance of issuing them to saloons altogether. This moral pestilence should be met by a legal prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of alcoholic drinks.
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1. From observations particularly directed to this point, extending over the last ten years, I am satisfied that among adults in connection with this charity, at least three-fourths have been.

2. Almost invariably the health is improved.

3. Total prohibition of license to sell liquors in either taverns, groceries, or general stores. Making parties selling liquors liable for damages inflicted or sustained by persons while under its influence. Restricting its sale, like other poisons, to medical prescriptions, through druggists. Failing the above, establishment of inebriate asylums and interdiction of drunkards, in accordance with recent legislation.

UZZIEL OGDEN, M.D.,  
Surgeon to House of Industry.

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1. Considerably over one-half.
2. Total abstinence attended with no bad consequences, if judicious medical treatment be employed.
3. Total prohibition is the only remedial measure in my opinion, founded upon nearly 30 years' medical practice, and fifteen years discharge of magisterial duties.

R. J. GUNN,  
*Gaol Surgeon,*  
Co. Ontario.

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1. In 1870, there were 143 commitments of which 106 were intemperate ; in 1871 131, 94 intemperate, and in 1872, 112 of which 64 were intemperate.

2. Infinitely improved.

3. The total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors—nothing short of this will meet the case.

W. HOPE, M.D.,  
*Gaol Surgeon,*  
Belleville.

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1. About two-thirds of those who were addicted to it.
2. Not at all.
3. To strike at the very root of the evil, viz., to prohibit the importation of intoxicating drinks ; and in this country to limit the quantity that each brewer can make, otherwise drunkards will drink no matter what measures may be taken, even if confined for several years, for as soon as they can get out they will return to their evil customs.

(Signed) SISTER M. of St. JEROME,  
*Superintendent of the Magdalen Asylum of Ottawa,*  
Under the care of the Sisters of our Lady of Charity,  
Commonly called Good Shepherd.

1. Nearly 4 per cent.
2. Not at all. It is best to cut them off at once.
3. Nothing but better education, imparting sound knowledge of the evils of drunkenness, and teaching habits of self-restraint.

HENRY LANDOR, M.D.,  
*Superintendent of London Asylum.*

1. Total number of prisoners under my charge in the County Gaol has been 84, of these 56 were temperate and 28 intemperate.
2. Not affected while in gaol.
3. Don't know of any.

HENRY USSHER,  
Walkerton.

1. About half.
2. I am certain such cases are greatly benefited.
3. Shutting up those places where intoxicating liquors can be obtained.

D. S. BOULTBY, M.D.,  
*Gaol Surgeon,*  
Co. Waterloo.

1. At least three-fourths.
2. Their general health always improves when stimulants are reduced to a minimum, or cut off altogether as is done in this gaol, in nearly every instance.
3. The abolition of shop, saloon, and tavern licenses, and if desired by a majority of the ratepayers in any municipality, the establishment of depots for the sale of liquors exclusively, for which depots licenses must be procured by the municipality from the Lieutenant-Governor, and may either be managed by officers appointed by the municipality or let under proper restrictions annually to the highest bidder. The manufacturers and importers of liquors to be allowed to sell to the licensed depots only.

A. MACLEAN, M.D.,  
*Gaol Surgeon,*  
Sarnia.

1. At least one-half, probably two-thirds. (No exact data to go upon—this is the opinion of all the medical officers of this Hospital.)
2. Generally, not injuriously, except perhaps in some cases, temporarily, where grave organic disease has been induced by long and persistent drunkenness, sudden and complete abstinence, accelerates a fatal issue. With these exceptions, there is manifest improvement in the moral and mental physique.
3. Hereditary dipsomania is incurable except by enforced total abstinence, when relapses are almost certain where exposed. Moral suasion, example, temperance societies, &c., cure many primary cases. Inebriate asylums are most valuable, and do in the aggregate immense good.

HORATIO GATES, M.D.,  
*Sen. Attending Med. Officer,*  
Kingston General Hospital,  
and Chairman Board of Governors.

1. Of the inmates who have come into this Institution for the last six years, ninety per cent. *at least*, both males and females were unmistakeably the victims of intemperance. Of those now in the institution, three are idiotic, and are said to be the offspring of intemperate parents.

2. Health invariably improved. At first nearly all were from two days to two weeks more or less ill, but after were healthy, and always ready for their meals.

3. From my experience of the inmates of this institution, and from what I have gathered from observation, I am decidedly of the opinion that prohibition in sale is the only means by which the evil can be lessened, and that it can only be suppressed altogether by prohibiting the manufacture, importation, and, as a consequence, sale of intoxicating liquors.

JNO. HOLMES,  
*Supt. House of Industry,*  
Kingston.

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1. During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, about 62 per cent. were drunkards.
  2. In the most of cases the health of the inebriate has been improved.
  3. I know no prophylactic treatment.

JAMES HAY SIVEWRIGHT, M.D.,  
*Gaol Surgeon,*  
Chatham, Kent Co.

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1. About three-fourths of the prisoners in gaol for each of the last three years.
  2. Not at all hurtfully. The best way is to shut off the liquor completely in most cases. In a very few it may be necessary to taper off gradually.
  3. Close up all distilleries, except one, controlled by the Government, where alcohol may be manufactured for medical use, and for use in the arts only. Prohibit the sale or importation of alcoholic beverages by heavy penal laws. Take off the duties on beer and wines, and allow people to make home-made beer. (Beer and wines would be good substitutes for whisky and brandy, &c.) The people must have something. Make it a heavy penalty for getting drunk.

A. L. OLIVER,  
*Gaol Surgeon,*  
Co. of Frontenac.

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1. A little over six-eighths.
  2. Consider total abstinence from intoxicating liquors would restore to health the majority of inebriates.
  3. High tariff on the manufactory—Governmental inspection of distilleries, and of all places where liquors are sold—heavy fines and imprisonment to parties where adulterations are found; and all parties found intoxicated send to an inebriate asylum for from three months to two years.

J. N. SCHOOLEY,  
*Gaol Surgeon,*  
County of Welland.

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## CLASS VII.

### TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.

1. How long have you been engaged in the distilling or brewing business?
2. What amount of capital have you invested in fixtures in connection with your business?
3. What additional amount of capital have you in the business?
4. What quantity of grain do you distil annually?
5. Where is the grain produced?
6. What is the value thereof?
7. How many gallons of liquor do you produce annually?
8. What is the wholesale price per gallon?



9. Is your liquor consumed in the Province, or exported : and if the latter, to what place ?

The returns to these questions are too incomplete to be of any service, and therefore none are printed.

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## CLASS VIII.

### TO MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

1. What proportion of accidents can you trace to the use of intoxicating drinks, and what is the percentage of property destroyed annually from these causes alone, in connection with your business ?

2. Have you any preference in favour of total abstainers as agents, clerks, foremen, and workmen ?

3. In what respect do you consider the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in these classes productive of injury ?

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From the 194 papers returned under this head :—

The answer to question one is about "six tenths."

2. Nearly all reply affirmatively to this question, and seven-eighths of the employers say they will not employ any but temperance men, knowingly.

3. Several answer, "Drinking liquor unfits men to discharge their duties properly as workmen." Some say, "Drinking makes men unreliable." Others say, "It tends to carelessness, irregularity and inattention to business." Several say, "Drinking renders a man's nerves unsteady, and beclouds his brain." Several others say, "It renders a man less competent to perform his work well." And not one in the whole number says that drinking liquor tends in any respect to qualify a labourer of any kind to do his work better than a total abstainer.

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2. We most decidedly prefer to have men who are strictly temperate, and will not employ any others when we can help ourselves. We make no special point in regard to their being total abstainers. We have to look more to the general character and ability of a man, than to any specialty of that sort.

3. We consider that it injures them in a number of ways ; by destroying their sense of self respect, rendering them restless, shiftless, and unsteady in their habits, and unfitting them for positions of trust and responsibility. In the case of workmen especially, we believe that it is in a great measure owing to the unsettled habits produced by drinking usages, and the evil associations connected therewith, that so many of them become dupes of trades union agitators.

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1. Talk not of "accidents" or "property destroyed" in our business—but look into wretched homes, where the strong arm of the law sends King Alcohol to reign in terror. Shame on such rulers.

2. *Indeed I have* ; there are only four out of twenty of our regular hands away drunk to-day. This tannery must pay about \$40 per month to King Alcohol, and that, according to law, licensed.

3. In the first place, there is a great loss of time, then the same work is not done by these men, when in their place, neither so well nor so much ; what they do earn is spent at the bar, or too much of it, leaving their homes destitute, selves and families wretched, unfit for any place.

Oh, how glad these poor fellows would be if the enemy, alcohol, was driven from the *World*. I wish we had a Government strong enough to do it.

2. I have a preference in favour of total abstainers.

3. Neglect of business and family comforts, and in the end unfitting the man for any responsibility whatever.

And, in my opinion, the best method for doing away with the evil is to strike at the root of it, and prohibit the importation and manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the Dominion.

A MANUFACTURER.

1. The proportion of accidents are one to three, the percentage of property destroyed seventy-five per cent.

2. I have a decided preference for total abstainers, for all those mentioned here, from the fact that their minds are not employed thinking how to get a glass of grog the easiest, but do their work satisfactorily, according to ability.

3. I consider that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in all these classes is hurtful, as follows :—that half their time is lost to the world, from the fact that though they do not become drunken themselves, they lend their influence in such a way that it causes others to become so, the consequence is, that instead of productive labour at all times, one half is lost, and particularly with workmen ; in nine cases out of ten their families suffer more or less according to the quantity used, and I also have known contractors to lose large sums of money on contracts by being behind with a contract on account of liquors as a beverage.

1. We employ *temperate men only*, therefore have neither loss nor accident traceable to intoxicating drinks.

2. We have.

3. We believe that it tends to carelessness, irregularity, and inattention to business.

1. A very large proportion.

2. I have a very great preference.

3. A great temptation, consequently a great injury.

If a tree brings forth bad fruit, cut it down root and branch.

If liquor and intoxicating drinks produce evil, why manufacture ? Why license dealers to retail it out ?

1. We lost one of our best millers through this curse, and it cost us a considerable drawback in our business.

2. Decidedly in favour of total abstinence.

3. We do not, nor will we engage any person that uses intoxicating liquor as a beverage, if we know it.

We consider intoxicating liquor the most productive injury to our business.

1. One hundred cases of a drinking man to one sober one.

2. Yes. Most decidedly.

3. It makes a brute-beast of a man and ruins his wife and family.

1. I cannot trace any accidents on loss of property caused by intoxicating drinks in my line of business.

2. Yes. Total abstainers preferred, for all the above positions and any position.

3. In no respect as a beverage, as the use in any way leads to evil results.

---

1. Cannot say that any accidents have occurred or property destroyed in connection with our business from the use of intoxicating drinks, as we do not have men at work when under the influence of strong drinks.

2. Yes.

3. By decreasing their incomes, causing their families to suffer, and even educating their children to steal as well as themselves. In this respect we think we have lost property.

---

1. Two-thirds.

2. Every preference.

3. Every respect.

---

1. We cannot trace any accidents to the cause of intoxicating drinks, because we are very particular not to employ men and place them in responsible positions who are not perfectly sober and reliable, which can not be said of those who use the above as a beverage.

2. *Most decidedly.*

3. The use in almost all cases leads to its abuse and with it all the concomitant evils, we strongly advocate total *prohibition*.

---

1. No accidents of any amount have occurred.

2. I greatly prefer employing those who are total abstainers, and do so, as far as lies in my power.

3. There is no point in which they do not prove injurious, but especially causing carelessness of work ; absence from work perhaps one or more days a week ; neglect of family ; degradation of morals ; entailing weakness or disease on their children, and but too often ending with the loss of their own soul.

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2. Decidedly. We always prefer sober men, consequently have few accidents in connection with our business.

3. In many respects :—1st. In loss of time. 2nd. By injury to health and mental capacity ; and 3rd. In hindering their advancement to positions of trust when they are otherwise competent. The injury, we consider, exceeds and in most cases engenders all the other evils that affect detrimentally the social condition of our workmen.

---

2. We have a decided preference in favour of total abstainers.

3. Loss of men's time, 20 per cent. Loss through waste of materials, about 2 per cent.

A man who uses liquor freely is oftener sick than moderate drinkers or total abstainers. Within this last year one of our men has been imprisoned, and one has left the city in debt through intemperance.

---

1. We have had no accidents worth mentioning since commencing business here. The great loss we sustain through drink is caused by our workmen almost invariably losing the day following pay-day and sometimes even the second day. Our average working days for the last two years have not been over 20 days per month instead of 25 days. The great loss we sustain by such unsteadiness we impute entirely to indulgence in intoxicating drinks.

2. Other things being equal we decidedly prefer workmen who are total abstainers, and would even employ such though inferior, in preference to those who indulge in intoxicating liquor.



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3. We consider it injurious to their health, to their efficiency in the several departments, and their loss of time is almost always caused by drink.

---

2. Yes, our employés are all temperate.

3. In our branch of business the indulgence of intoxicating liquors tends seriously to impair the employés' efficiency.

---

1. No accidents or loss of property directly proceeding from the use of intoxicating drinks.

2. We have made it a rule never to employ a man that is given to the intemperate use of intoxicating drink.

3. Utterly incapacitating a man for the proper discharge of his duty. Dangerous to himself, and a loss and an annoyance to his employer.

---

2. Certainly.

3. Its use as a beverage is neither hurtful nor wrong in the abstract; but the tendency of the use of intoxicating liquor is towards abuse of it, especially in the classes above referred to. Hence the use itself becomes injurious, because *it leads to drunkenness* and the multitudinous evils emanating therefrom.

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2. Yes. I always prefer total abstainers in any capacity.

3. In every respect; men addicted to drinking habits being, in most cases, *incapable and unreliable*.

---

2. Yes.

3. 1st. I do not consider liquor a beverage.

2nd. Workmen and others who habitually use ardent spirits have not that bodily and mental energy to do the same amount of work in the same space of time as total abstainers.

3rd. The use of liquors demoralizes to a greater extent than any other known cause.

---

1. I do not employ intemperate men, and therefore have not suffered from the effects of it.

2. I should prefer a total abstainer, but after I ascertain a man is sober in his habits I do not enquire further.

3. My experience is that any man who indulges too freely in drinking intoxicating liquors, is unfit, and frequently unable to perform his duties, and not to be trusted.

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2. We will employ none but such as are strictly temperate, and of good moral character.

3. In a variety of ways, too numerous to mention a dissipated man or woman is an undoubted nuisance and a curse to society.

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2. I have a decided preference for total abstainers to employ in any capacity.

3. It is unsafe to employ those who use intoxicating liquors as a beverage in any capacity, when trust and confidence is required, because such is the insidious nature of its

use, that those who use it are at all times in danger of becoming habitually addicted to its use, thereby unfitting them for the proper discharge of their duties under such trust, and rendering them less likely to find employment—which has a direct tendency to produce misery, pauperism, and crime.

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1. No accidents.
  2. We have a decided preference, and will not have any others about us.
  3. It unfits them for labour, both mentally and physically.
- 

3. I do not know any case where it has ever been productive of any good. It corrupts the morals, it inflames the mind, it creates a morbid and dangerous appetite, vitiates the very best dispositions, makes many who, without it, would be discreet, and do things they after are sorry for ; it is detrimental to the best interests of mankind, and blights the prospects of many a promising youth ; it creates strife and discontent in families—causes many a heart-broken wife and mother to pine away her life in sadness.

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1. The proportion of accidents is seventy-five per cent. The percentage of property destroyed is ninety per cent.
  2. I have a decided preference in favour of total abstainers.
  3. In every respect.
- 

2. Yes ; will employ no others if we can get abstainers.
  3. In every respect ; and, in our opinion, the manufacturing and sale should be prohibited. And with increased intelligence, it must come to that position.
- 

2. Yes. As soon as we find any in our employ tight, pay him off.
  3. Can't attend to business, and can't place any confidence in them.
- 

2. We have a decided preference for total abstainers.
  3. We are of the opinion that the use of intoxicating liquors is productive of much injury to all classes of the community, but more particularly to the mechanics and labourers, and that not only should the sale of it as a beverage be prohibited, but the manufacture of it also.
- 

3. Makes them cross and sluggish at their work, deprives them of necessary sleep and food, consequently debilitating them. Is a curse in every particular.
- 

2. We greatly prefer temperance men, for workmen of any kind.
  3. They do not work so well, or steadily. They neglect their families, and ruin themselves, both body and soul, all from the effects of drink.
- 

2. I have strong preference for temperance men, would not employ any others, have had to close one branch of my business on account of drunken foremen.

3. In the first place, they are drawn into bad company, and spend all their wages and more too. if it could be had, the habit increases until they are unfit for any employment ; it is very often the cause of dishonesty, and the ruin of whole families.

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1. Not able to answer, inasmuch as I never keep a drinking man in my employ ; consider them dangerous both to life and property.

2. Decided preference ; would not employ a drinking man. Generally lose by them in any transaction.

3. First. Loss of time.

Second. " property.

Third. " character.

Fourth. " health.

The Government will be sustained, by every right-thinking person, in their movements towards prohibition. The license law is inconsistent in principle, and worse in practice. Prohibition is the only remedy. Let there be no more patchwork.

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3. Agents are not so good buyers or sellers. Clerks are as a rule not to be trusted, either as to correctness or honesty. A drunken foreman will soon demoralize every man under him, and such workmen as I have had who were not regular hands, and in the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors I have found them invariably lazy, shiftless, worthless fellows, from whom a fair day's work cannot be had, unless under your eye continually.

One half of this class are not self-sustaining, from the fact that strong drink has undermined their constitutions and rendered them incapable of performing 300 days' labour per annum, and when work is abundant men can hardly be got to do it. Yet the appeals for help at certain seasons of the year from this class are numerous ; strong drink, in fact, renders them the burden of society, whereas if they were sober men they would help to contribute to the good of society, and swell the finances of the country. And last but not least of the injuries as the result of strong drink is (in my opinion,) one half of the crime that is committed.

---

1. I believe the proportion of accidents that I can trace to the use of intoxicating drinks to be two-thirds, and per centage of property destroyed very great.

2. I have *great* preference in favour of *total abstainers* as agents, clerks, foremen and workmen.

3. I can scarcely refer to any injury but what may be traced to the use of intoxicating liquor, either directly or indirectly.

---

2. I have preference for total abstainers.

3. I believe, in my business, liquor taken moderately when a man is exhausted, to be beneficial. My work is very laborious.

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2. Yes. Would not keep a drinker.

3. By loss of character and consequent difficulty in obtaining work. Cannot rely on them.

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1. The greater proportion I should judge.

2. Most decidedly I have.



3. 1st. As regards the damage that might be done to machinery in a few minutes by a workman under the influence of liquor, which often could not be repaired under a months' hard labour. 2nd. That manufacturers often sustain considerable injury through men being absent from work, and also leaving it undone, caused by intemperate habits. For instance, a manufacturer may have a contract for goods, to be filled at a certain time, which would be a very great damage to both him and the buyer if not filled.

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## CLASS IX.

### TO RAILWAY MANAGERS, OWNERS, AND MASTERS OF VESSELS.

1. What proportion of accidents can you trace to the use of intoxicating drinks, and what is the per centage of property destroyed annually from these causes alone, in your company or vessels ?

2. As between total abstainers and those workmen who use liquors as a beverage, state their comparative efficiency and trustworthiness.

An examination of the replies from this class shows that at least three-fourths of all the accidents connected with the industries named therein, are directly traceable to intoxicating drinks. Some of the replies are as follows :—

1. Have had no serious accidents, but my opinion is that the greater part of the accidents that occur are owing to the use of intoxicating drinks.

2. There is great detention of vessels and their cargoes by seamen using strong drink. I have had to tow from the dock to an anchor and lay all night, to get some of my sailors sobered up before it would be safe to leave.

MASTER AND OWNER OF VESSELS.

1. In 1870, a mariner lost his life through drink, with whom I was acquainted.

In 1871, two deaths resulted among my acquaintances through liquor.

In 1872, one suicide from the same cause, and one death.

In 1872, the entire season's profits of a large schooner were, to my certain knowledge, lost through drunkenness on the part of the master.

2. Speaking from my experience for the last 20 years, during which time I have been sailing, I conclude that a drunken man, in any capacity on board ship, is such a constant source of danger to the lives of his shipmates, that under no circumstances could I be induced to ship any man addicted to drink. No comparison can be fairly drawn between a sober man and a drunkard (or even a moderate drinker) among sailors. I would not rely on the skill or judgment of the ablest seaman of my acquaintance if I knew him to be in the habit of drinking, however moderately.

MASTER MARINER.

1. As far as my experience goes, a great many losses occur through drink ; the average loss is about ten per cent. per annum to me.

2. As a seaman or workman, I would consider a total abstainer twenty-five per cent. better than a man addicted to excessive drinking.

In fact, my opinion is that the only means of suppressing the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is the prohibition of all distilleries and breweries.

VESSEL OWNER.

2. Men who do not use liquor, always preferred ; do not retain those who are known to be intemperate.

W. H. MUIR,  
Gen. Supt. G. W. R.,  
Hamilton.

1. I feel satisfied that at least three-fourths of the accidents are attributable to intoxicating drinks. We keep only sober men in our employment.

2. Habitual drinkers are not to be trusted, as they are sure to fail you sometime, and generally when you want their services the most. Total abstainers are, I regret to say, rarely to be met with among sailors, and it is really deplorable to contemplate the number of lives that are yearly committed to the charge of steamboat captains who are frequently under the influence of liquor, to which is to be attributed at least three-fourths of the terrible casualties to life and property, and our Government should insist that none but steady sober men should be in charge of vessels, and the same of engineers, as well as drivers and conductors on railways.

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## CLASS X.

### TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1. What difference, if any, do you make in regard to insurances on life, as between total abstainers and those who use intoxicating liquors as a beverage?

2. Also on fire and marine insurances, what difference, if any, do you make in insuring a vessel sailed by a captain and crew who are total abstainers?

3. What proportion of your losses do you attribute to the use of intoxicating liquors?

Your Committee have but few answers to this class, of which we append the following:—

1. We aim to insure *none* who are given at all to tippling. Total abstinence is not made compulsory with our policy holders, but future habits of intemperance vitiates a policy, and it is the practice of the Company to cancel policies on the lives of those who become intemperate after insuring.

2. We do no fire or marine business.

3. The officers of the company consider the drinking usages of society are the cause of great loss to Life Insurance Companies.

They instruct me, as their agent, to report to them any cases of intemperance among our policy holders, so that means can be taken to get rid of them. From their private instructions to the medical examiner, I extract the following:—"Our losses from the direct or indirect influence of alcoholic stimulants are larger than they should be. No one can persist in the habitual use of these agents without having the probabilities of his longevity impaired, and it is, therefore, of great importance that the examiner should inquire carefully concerning the habits of the applicant.

JOHN GARVIN,  
*Manager Life Assurance Company,*  
Toronto.

1. I decline all risks that are addicted to intemperance.

2. Would not knowingly insure the vessel or cargo if an intemperate captain was employed.

T. R. WOOD,  
*Agent Fire and Life Insurance.*

1. Do not make any, unless the party is addicted to intemperate habits, in which case they would not be taken at all.

3. Rarely any from that cause, but we are careful not to take parties who are intemperate, either for life or fire insurance.

ROBT. HADDEN,  
*Agent Life and Fire Insurance.*  
Guelph.

1. We make no difference, where we have applicant's and his friends' statements as to his temperate habits ; should such statements not convince us of his temperance and sobriety, we reject.

3. Ours being a young company, we have had no losses whatever, should say that Life Companies generally find about 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the claims made on them to be attributable, directly and indirectly, to intemperance.

EDW. SCHUCH,  
*General Agent Sun Mutual Life Insurance Co.,*  
Toronto.

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1. None, except that persons addicted to intemperance are not insured on any terms.

WM. ROWLAND,  
*Agent Queen Fire and Life Insurance Co.*  
Toronto.

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1, 2, 3. We decline any risk upon the habitual users of intoxicating liquors ; the proofs of death filed in this office, show that of persons dying from diseases of the liver, stomach, kidneys, or any chronic affection of the bowels, or with dropsy, a very great majority are the habitual consumers of such liquors ; and the inference from our experience is to my mind nearly irresistible that even those habitual users who are not usually regarded as excessive in their indulgence are peculiarly subject to the diseases mentioned above. For instance, cirrhosis of the liver we find to be almost invariably accompanied by the constant use of liquor, though, as it is frequently stated, not to intoxication.

Another noticeable feature is the comparatively early age at which death overtakes this class of persons. Scarce one passes middle age, say 45 to 50.

JACOB L. GREENE,  
*Agent Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.*

J. HALDAN,  
*Manager,*  
Ontario East.

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Your Committee also furnish the following extracts and statements as appendices, the same bearing directly upon the questions under consideration :—

#### TORONTO GAOL RETURNS FOR 1873.

Whole number committed in 1873, 2,282, 118 of whom were under sixteen years of age. Classed as intemperate, 1,418. But it should be remembered that those described as temperate were simply not drunk at the time of arrest, when really excessive drinking may have led most of them to the commission of the crimes for which they were arrested.

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#### MONTREAL GAOL RETURNS FOR 1873.

Total arrested, 12,085. Classed as intemperate, 5,666. The above remarks respecting Toronto will apply to Montreal.



STATEMENT shewing the quantities of various Grains, &c., used in the Manufacture of  
Spirits and Malt Liquors.

Spirits. Description of grains.	1870. Lbs.	1871. Lbs.	1872. Lbs.	Total Lbs. 3 years.	Lbs. per Bushel.	Bushels.	Estimated Value.
Malt .....	2,666,860	4,115,001	3,458,241	10,240,102	36	284,403	
Indian Corn .....	33,863,715	62,374,296	56,604,694	152,842,705	56	2,729,513	
Rye .....	15,494,211	12,768,486	9,907,232	38,169,929	56	681,606	
Wheat .....	1,561,891	1,466,205	4,864,770	7,892,866	60	131,547	
Oats, &c. ....	1,945,788	3,296,526	2,567,593	7,809,907	34	229,703	
Mill Offal .....	3,369,092	2,767,891	1,922,299	8,059,282	30	268,643	
				225,014,791		4,325,415	
Malt used in making Malt Liquors ....	20,463,338	23,707,258	26,108,073	70,278,669	36	1,952,185	
Total Grain in Bushels.....						6,277,600	

STATEMENT shewing quantities of Liquors produced therefrom.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total.
Spirits, in wine gallons [proof] .....	3,484,585	5,303,171	4,870,325	13,658,081
Ale, Beer and other Malt Liquors, in wine gallons....	7,290,540	8,457,096	9,557,328	25,304,964

STATEMENT shewing Révenue accrued thereupon.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Spirits .....	2,197,539 00	3,347,056 00	3,073,304 00	8,617,899 00
Malt and Malt Liquors.....	363,148 00	357,114 00	468,236 00	1,188,498 00
Total.....	\$2,560,687 00	\$3,704,170 00	\$3,541,540 00	\$9,806,397 00

STATEMENT shewing Gross Inland Revenues, and Expenses of Collecting same.

1871-72.	Revenue.	Cost of Collection.	Per cent. on Revenue.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Excise—accrued on Spirits and Malt Liquors.....	\$3,541,540		
Do do other Excisable Goods .....	1,189,218		
Canal Tolls, &c. ....	4,730,753 48	143,250 19	3.13
Revenue from other Public Works.....	435,945 18	26,106 24	5.98
Cullers' Fees, &c. ....	156,844 68	3,930 00	2.50
Bill Stamps .....	74,512 18	65,541 99	87.90
	189,161 22	2,909 95	1.54
	\$5,587,221 74	246,738 37	4.42
In addition to these Expenditures, Departmental Expenditures will reach 54 per cent., making total expenses 4.95 per cent. on Revenue.			

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity and Value of Liquors entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, and the Duty collected thereon, during the fiscal years ending respectively on 30th June, 1870, 1871, and 1872.

ARTICLES.	1870.			1871.			1872.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Cordials	1,719	\$ 3,423	\$ cts. 2,063 50	1,580*	\$ 2,979	\$ cts. 1,897 57	2,049	\$ 3,560	\$ cts. 2,459 85
Perfumed Spirits, not in Flasks	302,836	373,566	242,278 68	347,817	415,095	278,252 58	487,222	562,480	389,780 86
Do do in Flasks	473,006	206,395	378,394 69	573,522	233,072	458,820 09	613,971	250,420	491,479 89
Brandy	218,505	104,827	175,604 20	217,730	97,633	174,189 38	237,808	107,644	190,248 02
Gin	131,584	107,248	105,269 82	141,290	113,222	113,035 60	167,498	134,095	133,908 89
Whiskey	2,199	1,751	1,934 94	2,900	677	1,280 65	664	609	530 56
Alcohol	124	201	149 94	290	659	348 95	1,391	4,083	1,637 08
Spirits unenumerated	674,929	478,789	170,547 66	717,032	493,920	195,181 05	908,221	626,124	247,350 97
Wines of all kinds	225,628	92,917	23,457 56	277,961	113,444	28,947 63	338,337	144,625	35,797 66
Ale, Beer and Porter									
Total—Four Provinces		\$1,369,317	1,099,700 99		1,472,701	1,251,953 50		1,835,640	1,493,003 58
Add. Manitoba									
Do British Columbia					*23,889	5,221 10		57,982	12,465 86
Grand Total		\$1,369,317	1,099,700 99					103,457	73,183 14
					1,496,590	1,257,174 60		1,997,079	1,580,652 58

\* For six months only.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 9th April, 1873.	Total Cost of Collection of Customs Revenue.	
	Gross Revenue from Customs.	Total Cost of Collection of Customs Revenue.
	\$ 9,402,940	\$ 505,109
	11,843,656	500,441
	13,045,493	511,670
	\$34,352,089	1,517,220

Fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870.  
Do do 1871.  
Do do 1872.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

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EXTRACTS FROM A REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE FOR THE LOWER HOUSE OF CONVOCATION OF THE PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

EXTRACT 1.—From an extensive and minute inquiry prosecuted by your Committee throughout the workhouses of the country—as well as from other authenticated statements—it can be shown that an enormous proportion of the pauperism, which is felt to be such a burden and discouragement by the industrious and sober members of the community, and has such a degrading and demoralizing effect upon most recipients of parochial relief, is the direct and common product of intemperance. It appears, indeed, that at least seventy-five per cent. of the occupants of our workhouses, and a large proportion of those receiving out-door pay, have become pensioners on the public, directly or indirectly, through drunkenness, and the improvidence and absence of self-respect which this pestilent vice is known to engender and perpetuate. The loss of strength and wealth to the country, the increase of taxation, the deterioration of national character thus produced, it is at once humiliating and irritating to contemplate. From numerous returns before the Committee, submitted by the masters of workhouses, and other officials, whose information may be relied on, it appears that the recipients of parochial relief in England and Wales amount to one-twentieth of the population, and that this destitution is largely caused by intemperance. When we add to this drain on the national resources the loss of at least one day in six of productive labour in almost every department of trade throughout the Kingdom, the derangement of many of our industrial operations, and the imperfection of the work produced in consequence of the intemperate habits of our people, the loss to the nation in strength and skill is calculated, on competent evidence, to amount to one-sixth of the aggregate of our productive resources. Nor ought it to be lost sight of that the annual expenditure of the British nation in intoxicating liquor is *one hundred millions* sterling—a large proportion of which must be regarded as worse than wasted in sensual indulgence. About three-fourths at least of this enormous sum—which, if capitalized for seven years, would more than avail to sweep off the National Debt—is probably expended in the retail drinking-shops of the Kingdom; and at least one-third of the whole is the drink-fine imposed by the working-classes upon themselves, without any result, except their own demoralization and infinite loss. It cannot, also, be viewed as of inferior consequence that the drinking habits of the community are gratified at the expense of the annual conversion of fifty millions of bushels of grain into spirits and beer—an amount of cereal produce capable of furnishing aliment daily to millions of persons from year to year.

A still darker feature in this computation is the loss to the country through the fearful sacrifice of human life. A careful estimation of the mortality occasioned by intemperance in the United Kingdom, including the lives of innocent persons cut short by the drunkenness of others, places the mighty sacrifice at *fifty thousand* persons every year—a number thrice as great as that which perished on both sides upon the fatal field of Waterloo.

EXTRACT 2.—Few, it may be believed, are cognizant of the fact—which has been elicited by the present inquiry—that there are at this time, within the Province of Canterbury, upwards of one thousand parishes in which there is neither public-house nor beer-shop; and where, in consequence of the absence of these inducements to crime and pauperism, according to the evidence before the Committee, the intelligence, the morality and comfort of the people are such as the friends of temperance would have anticipated.

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EXTRACT 3.—FROM LORD CHIEF JUSTICE SIR W. BOVILL.

I have great pleasure in answering your inquiry as to my experience of the connection of intemperance with crime, and sincerely hope that, through the exertions of yourself and others, some real good will result to the country from the investigation in which you are engaged.

I have no hesitation in stating that in the North of England, and in most of the large



towns and the manufacturing and mining districts, intemperance is, directly or indirectly, the cause of, by far, the largest proportion of the crimes that have come under my observation, and you have, I believe, in your published charge, correctly stated the views of the judges generally upon this subject.

Amongst a large class of our population, intemperance in early life is the direct and immediate cause of every kind of immorality, profligacy and vice, and soon leads to the commission of crime.

As the young of both sexes grow up, the habit of intoxication increases upon them, and inevitably leads to crimes of violence of the most serious description, including murders, manslaughter, rapes, robberies, and violent assaults. In many cases, these crimes are committed by parties under the immediate influence of drink. In others, the fact of a man being intoxicated, induces persons to take advantage of his state of helpless unconsciousness, and they afterwards escape punishment from the inability of the sufferer to identify his assailants, or to know, or remember, or to give evidence of what has occurred.

In many parts of the country, earnest endeavours have been made to check this evil, but without success; and at the last winter Assizes, both at Liverpool and Leeds, the Grand Juries made presentments upon the subject, which are well deserving your attention.

It has also been brought constantly to the attention of grand juries and magistrates, by the judges at the different Assizes, and the matter urgently demands the serious attention of the Legislature.

It is frequently very painful to find honest and well-disposed and hard-working men, who do not belong to the criminal class, placed in the dock for serious crimes committed under the influence of drink, and who, if they had been in possession of their senses, would never have thought of committing such crimes; and still more painful to a judge to have to sentence such men to long terms of imprisonment, to the ruin of themselves and families.

The cost to the country for the maintenance of the prisoners and their families likewise becomes a matter of very serious importance; and, looking also to the wholesale misery that is brought upon the working-classes by their indulgence in intoxication, at first unfitting them for their ordinary occupations, and then rapidly causing disease and want—too frequently insanity or death—and bringing distress upon their families; and considering the amount of pauperism, as well as crime, which is thus occasioned, it would seem to be the imperative duty as well as the interest of the State to endeavour to provide some remedy which will check so frightful an evil.

Throughout the country, one principal cause of the mischief is the present system of beer-shops, which, instead of being a benefit, are, I believe, the greatest curse to the working-men; and until the beer-shops, and all taverns and public-houses, are placed under some sufficient restraint and regulation, there can be little hope of effecting any material reform in the habits of the people.

It seems to me that the object of legislation should be to check the evil at its source, and to place all these houses under very stringent control, to prevent their encouraging drunkenness, and to make every case of intoxication the cause of immediate forfeiture of a License; and if the law were then strictly enforced against both publicans and drunkards we might, I think, reasonably look for some considerable improvement.

It is also, I think, desirable to enlist the feelings and sympathies of large bodies of workingmen in the importance of the subject, and in the propriety of stringent legislation, and thus prevent the impression that such legislation proceeded from anything like dictation or class legislation from those in a superior position to themselves.

W. BOVILL.

To the Venerable Archdeacon of Coventry.

## EXTRACT 4.—FROM LORD CHIEF BARON KELLY.

VENERABLE SIR,—I should be very happy indeed if I had the time and the means to answer your letter more satisfactorily than I am able to do at the present moment. Every day of my life, except Sundays and the very short and insufficient vocations allotted to me, is fully occupied in Court. I will endeavour at some future time to write at greater length. At this moment I can only express my belief—indeed, I may say my conviction—that two-thirds of the crimes which come before the courts of law of this country are occasioned chiefly by intemperance. Many remedies have suggested themselves to my mind. The chief one is a rigid supervision, with almost despotic powers, in local boards of magistrates, private individuals and others over public houses, beer shops, and other descriptions of places of entertainment where spirituous liquors or beer may be had for money. This, with a general system of education and vigilant attention during childhood and youth, to the morals and habits of all classes of persons, would, taken together, do much to remedy the evil.

I wish I could say more, but must content myself at the present moment with assuring you of my earnest good wishes for your success in the great task you have undertaken.

FITZROY KELLY.

To the Venerable Ardeacon of Coventry.

## MESSAGE BY GOVERNOR PERHAM OF MAINE.

*(Temperance and the execution of the Laws.)*

EXTRACT 5.—The evils resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks are alarming, and demand the earnest thought and wise persistent effort of the Christian, the philanthropist, and the statesman. Through the light that has been given, the moral influences that have been exerted, and the removal to some extent of the temptation to drink by the Prohibitory Law, there is much less drinking in Maine in proportion to the population than formerly, and less than in most other portions of the country. These facts are demonstrated by the recollection of those whose memory goes back over the last thirty or forty years, and who have compared this with other States. Still, intemperance in Maine is a great public evil—destructive of private morals and virtue, promotive of degradation and ruin—an enemy to industry and good order, and a serious detriment to all the higher interests of the State.

The time and money expended, the intellectual and physical powers destroyed, the hopes blasted, the homes desolated, the poverty and crime occasioned, and the lives sacrificed through the drinking habits of our people, would make an appalling chapter in our history. If we enquire at our State Prison, we shall find that prior to their conviction, eight per cent. of the convicts were not in the habit of using intoxicating drinks, twelve per cent. drank moderately, while eighty per cent. drank to excess, and their crimes were the direct result of this practice. A visit to our country jails would reveal similar facts. This shows that four-fifths of the crime, and consequently that proportion of all the expenses, as well as all the public and private evils resulting from the commission of crime, are the legitimate results of intemperance. Common observation furnishes convincing evidence that a large portion of the pauperism of the State is directly or indirectly attributable to the same cause.

If these statements are correct, the State, aside from its interests in the moral, intellectual and financial well-being of its citizens, has a direct pecuniary interest in this subject, equal to four-fifths of the whole cost of the execution of our criminal laws, as well as the support of paupers and juvenile offenders, made such by intemperance. The statesman then, charged to promote in every proper way the welfare of the State, has a duty to perform in this regard which he is not at liberty to ignore.

The eradication of an evil like this must be sought, primarily, through the pulpit, the

press, the platform, and the influence of organized effort, thus awakening the public mind and quickening the public conscience. As a result of the efforts made through these instrumentalities, a large portion of our population abstain entirely from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, many drunkards have been reformed, and a public sentiment has been created that has found expression in one of the most effective laws in our statutes.

It is a fact worthy of notice, and one which has attracted the attention of every careful observer, that, in most places in the State, intemperance and crime and all the evil incidents to intemperance have decreased about in proportion to the enforcement of the law, and increased in proportion to the neglect to enforce it. The State has done wisely in supplementing individual and organized efforts with such legal aid as it has deemed proper. The law itself is believed to be generally satisfactory, but there is much complaint, that in many parts of the State it is not executed as it should be, and by many, additional legislation for the enforcement of this and other criminal laws is desired. The conviction is very general that the necessity is not so much for more laws as a better enforcement of the laws we have. The importance of a faithful and impartial execution of all our criminal laws is too apparent to require discussion here.

I am not unmindful of the fact that no law can be enforced through any instrumentality, however efficient in itself, for a term of years, unless it be sustained by the public sentiment of the people. On that all laws depend. If they meet that approval, they will be sustained and enforced; if not, they will be repealed or become a dead letter in the statute. The officers who execute the law come from the people; they are the servants of the people, and will, as a general rule, execute their will, whether the judgment of the majority of the people be right or wrong, whether we accept or reject it personally it will in this country assert itself in the enactment of the laws, and the election of public officers on whom their enforcement depend.

A proposition has been made, that the sheriffs of the several counties and their deputies be charged with the duty of inquiring into the violation of all criminal laws, and attending to their enforcement within the limits of their respective counties, when the local authorities neglect or refuse to do so; and that these officers be made responsible to the Chief Executive of the State, and subject to his directions. The friends of this measure suggest, that as the laws now are, the Governor is required to take and subscribe an oath to see that the laws are faithfully executed, but, that there is no civil officer on whom he can officially call for the execution of any law, and that the charge proposed would make it possible for him to perform the duties of his office in accordance with his oath. This proposition is not open to the objection that it would create a new set of officers, which is greatly in its favour. It meets, I understand, the approval of a large portion of the friends of temperance, I can see no valid objection to its adoption.















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